

## African leaders meet on Angola

KINSHASA (AP) — Eight African heads of state met Monday in a new bid to end the 14-year-old civil war in Angola but the absence of the main Angolan rebel group appeared to limit prospects for a breakthrough. Leaders from Zaire, Congo, Zambia, Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Gabon, Senegal and Angola began talks in the town of N'dalat, 60 kilometres east of Kinshasa, and were reportedly aiming to restore a truce between UNITA, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, and the country's Marxist government. UNITA has said it will not send a representative for the talks because of Zaire's attempts to send its leader, Jonas Savimbi, into exile. Last week, Savimbi accused President Mobutu Sese Sese of favouring the Angolan government and said a new negotiator should be found. "I think Mobutu is not the only one who can make the reconciliation happen... I don't see how he is going to continue. I think he is going to fail," Savimbi said in Abidjan. Savimbi, in Ivory Coast for a meeting with its president, Houphouët-Boigny, said it would be possible for someone else to take over the negotiations. "We are for genuine reconciliation, for a lasting peace. If anyone will negotiate this..."

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## Moscow may cut aid to Syria

MOSCOW (R) — The Soviet Union is considering cutting military aid to Syria, but says it has no intention of weakening its close relationship with Damascus. The Kremlin is Syria's main arms supplier. Moscow's ambassador to Syria, Alexander Dzasukhov, told a news conference Monday that the Soviet Union was reviewing Syria's requests for military aid for the next five years. "I can tell you that they are being scrutinized critically and if there are any changes they will be in favour of reductions," he said. "All the more because the Syrian government's ability to pay is not unlimited," he added. Dzasukhov noted there was concern in Syria over whether Moscow's preoccupation with domestic problems and conversion of part of its military production to peaceful use would affect Syria's defence. "Of course these factors will influence bilateral relations but in no way will they be weakened," he said.

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Their Majesties Queen Noor and Queen Silvia of Sweden accept flowers from two children as Their Majesties King Hussein and King Carl Gustaf look on at a welcoming ceremony for the Swedish royal couple who arrived Monday on a six-day state visit (Photo by Youssef Al 'Arian)

## King Gustaf, Queen Silvia begin state visit

# Al Hussein pays tribute to Swedish role in peace efforts

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — His Majesty King Hussein Monday paid tribute to Sweden's involvement in efforts to settle the Arab-Israeli conflict and voiced confidence that it would continue to exert diplomatic efforts to advance in the Middle East peace process.

The King, in an address at a banquet held in honour of Sweden's King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia who began a six-day state visit to Jordan Monday, also expressed concern over the situation in Lebanon and said Jordan was anxious to see the war-torn country return to the state of things before the civil war broke out in 1974.

The King also expressed hope to see the ceasefire between Iraq and Iraq after eight years of war would be turned into permanent peace and called on Iran to adopt a "humanitarian approach to the exchange of prisoners of war, far from political propaganda and manoeuvres."

In a brief reply speech, King Gustaf, the first Swedish monarch to visit Jordan, did not refer to specific political issues, but said Sweden had a "particular interest in the respect for the principles of international law in the conduct of world affairs."

"Respect for these principles is a basic requirement for solutions to conflicts, both in the part of the world where I come from, in the Middle East and elsewhere," he said.

Turning to Swedish-Jordanian relations and cooperation in various fields, King Gustaf pointed

out that Jordan and Sweden were cooperating in such areas as technology, telecommunications and electricity and that cooperation was in the field of environment and forestry and health care as well as management.

The Swedish monarch said Swedish-Jordanian relations took a fresh turn with the visit to Sweden in 1984 by Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor. "It was for us a personally rewarding visit," he said. "There were also important talks on international matters between Your Majesty and the late Prime Minister Olof Palme. Moreover, your visit served as a starting point for many bilateral contacts and projects."

King Gustaf specifically referred to bilateral cooperation through Sweden's Radda Barnen institute which resulted in the establishment of an institute for child health and development in Amman (see pages 3 and 5).

King Hussein and Queen Noor, accompanied by Their Royal Highnesses Prince Mohammad and Princess Taghreed, Their Royal Highnesses

Prince Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath, royal family members, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker, Cabinet members and other top-level officials, were at the head of the Jordanian delegation welcoming the Swedish royal couple upon their arrival here earlier in the day.

Shortly after the welcome ceremony, the King and Queen accompanied the royal guests through the streets of Amman in a motorcade to the royal residence.

The banquet King Hussein and Queen Noor hosted later Monday was attended by Prince Mohammad and Princess Taghreed, Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath, royal family members, Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker and senior officials.

King Gustaf decorated King Hussein with the "Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Seraphim" and Queen Noor with "Member of the Most Noble Order of the Seraphim."

Following are major excerpts from King Hussein's speech at the banquet:

"As we celebrate your visit, we

honour, through you, the Kingdom of Sweden, for the special place that it holds among the nations of the world, commanding respect and admiration from all. The historic experience of the Swedish people has moulded your country into a model for the many to emulate, both domestically and internationally, in view of your democratic, cultural and social institutions, and internationally, in view of the universality of your role in the service of mankind.

"As for the Palestinian problem, the oldest on the agenda of the United Nations, never has Israel's stand been more obvious as an obstacle to a just, peaceful settlement. More than 22 years after Israel occupied Arab territories in Palestine and the Syrian (Golan) Heights, it continues to reject the basic principle at the heart of the peace settlement: Land for peace. It does so although the world has unanimously accepted this principle which was reflected in Security Council Resolution 242 of 1967. Israel also continues to reject the framework of negotiations through an international peace conference on the Middle East. Despite the brave and responsible position taken by the Palestine Liberation Organisation, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, in accepting the two-state solution on the land of mandated Palestine, and its readiness to negotiate with Israel on that basis, Israel rejects any dealings with the PLO.

"The courageous Palestinian national uprising, the intifada, which has been rich in sacrifices, is the natural expression of Palestinian rejection of the status quo, which Israel seeks obstinately to perpetuate. As Israel persists in its intransigence, it heightens regional tension, makes a mockery of international law, undermines the right to self-determination, and continues its repression of the Palestinian people.

who heads a civilian government competing for power since last September with Aoun's administration. At least five people including two children were killed when an apartment block collapsed after it was hit by a shell around midnight and set ablaze, witnesses said.

The bottom four floors of the block, in the Haret Hayrak area of west Beirut's southern suburbs, were flattened and the top three fell onto a building next door.

Rescuers dug through the rubble in search of three people — a mother and two of her children — unaccounted for. The mother was thought to be still alive. Four people were injured in the building in addition to 15 wounded elsewhere in the six-hour bombardment.

The shelling, which began when guns in west Beirut opened up on ports north of divided Beirut, was the worst violation of the ceasefire announced Saturday.

## Egyptian initiative a test of Israel's intentions — Qasem

By Suhair Obeidat  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The 10-point Egyptian initiative on Israel's proposal for Palestinian elections in the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip is a test of the Zionist state's seriousness to settle the Palestinian problem, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem said Monday.

The proposal, put forward by Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak to Israeli leaders, "is not an end in itself, but a starting point" towards arriving at a just and comprehensive settlement to the Palestinian problem, Qasem told reporters at Marka airport after attending a welcome ceremony for King Gustaf and Queen Silvia of Sweden who arrived here on a six-day state visit Monday.

"All world countries support the Palestinian position," Qasem said. "What is needed now is movement in the Israeli position to respond to the elements of peace."

Asked whether Jordan supported the Mubarak initiative, Qasem said: "What we are really hoping for is to get the response of others, particularly Israel before the (Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) since the PLO has not rejected the

concept of elections as long as they are free and part of the Palestinian right to self-determination and tied to a comprehensive solution to the conflict through an international peace conference."

"An international peace conference is the only forum where a comprehensive solution could be reached since there are three other countries involved (in the conflict) — Jordan, Syria and Lebanon," Qasem said. "We too have lands presently occupied by Israel. When we deal with the concept of elections it means one point of the many points that should be tackled before reaching a comprehensive solution."

The Egyptian proposal suggests modifications to the Israeli election plan, which was co-authored by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin. It includes several provisions rejected by Shamir's Likud bloc but accepted by Rabin's Labour Party. Likud, the dominant partner in Israel's "national unity" government, has put off a final decision on the proposal until later this month.

Rabin held talks on the proposal with Mubarak in Cairo Monday, and the two agreed on the need for direct dialogue between Israelis and Palestinians but disagreed on who will be the designated representatives. The PLO has not formally announced its position on the initiative.

Asked whether the current visit to Jordan of Swedish Foreign Minister

Sten Andersson had any political significance in peace efforts, Qasem said: "Tomorrow, we are meeting. We will have to see what the Swedish foreign minister has to say." In an interview with the Jordan Times in Stockholm last week, Andersson said Sweden expected "a new phase" in peace efforts before the end of the year. He did not give details.

### Swedish role

In an arrival statement carried by the Jordan News Agency, Petra, Andersson said Monday that Jordan played a key role in efforts for peace and that his country was willing to contribute to such endeavours and supported the proposal for an international peace conference with the participation of all parties involved in the conflict, including the PLO, which Sweden recognises as the representative of the Palestinian people. "Sweden rejects (Israel's) occupation of other people's lands," he said. "We have repeatedly called on Israel to withdraw from the occupied territories so that a comprehensive peace settlement in the region."

### Optimism over Lebanon

Welcoming the revived mediation effort in Lebanon by a special Arab tripartite panel — made up of Algeria, Morocco and Saudi Arabia — Qasem said Jordan remained committed to the resolutions adopted by the Casablanca Arab summit, which

mandated the tripartite committee with finding a solution to the Lebanese civil war. "The committee enjoys our full support and we hope that there will be full cooperation from all parties concerned in eliminating the obstacles that hinder (the committee's) work."

"From the statement we heard yesterday (from Jeddah) that the committee was reviving its efforts, we believe that there is a new stage and we hope it will be successful..." he added.

The foreign minister reiterated that "we believe there can be no other alternative to an Arab solution in Lebanon, and, God forbid, if we reach a dead end we will risk a deterioration of the situation and danger of divisions."

"We, the Arab World, cannot afford to fail to find an Arab solution in Lebanon," he said.

In reply to a question whether Syria, which maintains about 35,000 troops in Lebanon, had undertaken a guarantee to withdraw its forces from the country as demanded by its rival, Lebanese army commander Michel Aoun, Qasem said: "When the committee resumed its work, there must have been assurances to help the committee in reaching what it aims at: saving Lebanon and bringing it back to its normal situation, restoration of its independence, stability, sovereignty and territorial integrity. When amendments are made (to the present situation) and a (national) reconciliation government is formed, it is for such a government to draw up a national policy for the country..."

## Refugee exodus continues

FRANKFURT (AP) — Nearly 750 East German refugees arrived in Bavaria during the night, officials said Monday, as reports of harassment by Czechoslovak and East German authorities continued.

East German refugees said Czechoslovak and East German authorities were seizing their passports and travel visas to stop them from reaching Hungary and immigrating to the West.

The reported crackdown has forced refugees into acts of desperation. An East German man taking part in the exodus to West Germany drowned while swimming across the Danube River from Czechoslovakia to Hungary, refugee workers said Monday.

The man was forced to swim because he had no travel documents, they said. A Czechoslovak man Monday managed to cross his homeland's border to West Germany on a homemade motorised hang glider, Bavarian border police said.

The most direct route for East Germans seeking to take advantage of Hungary's free passage to Austria is through Czechoslovakia, located between East Germany and Hungary.

In Poland, the number of East Germans taking refuge in the West German embassy swelled over the weekend to 110, West German Foreign Ministry spokesman Juergen Chrobog told reporters in Bonn.

The spokesman declined to specify if West Germany planned to close the embassy to the public, but he said Bonn was in contact with the Polish government over finding accommodations for the refugees.

Chrobog said the Polish government had set up a special team to deal with the problem.

West Germany last month closed its missions in East Berlin and Budapest temporarily to the public after hundreds of East Germans sought refuge there to press demands to be allowed to go to West Germany.

All 116 refugees left the East Berlin mission after receiving assurances that they would not be prosecuted by East German authorities and that they would get legal assistance in their quest to emigrate.

Between 280 and 250 East Germans who have been held up in the West German embassy in Prague left the building last week, but between 170 and 190 remained.

## Rabin accepts Egyptian proposal for dialogue

CAIRO (Agencies) — Israel's defence minister said Monday that his government accepts an Egyptian-sponsored peace dialogue with Palestinians but the composition of the delegation presents a problem.

Moreover, Yitzhak Rabin and President Hosni Mubarak disagreed publicly on the question after meeting for more than three hours.

In separate news conference, Rabin favoured including in the lineup only Palestinians from inside the occupied West Bank and Gaza, and Mubarak insisted on using Palestinians from outside as well.

But both leaders voiced cautious optimism about current Israeli-Egyptian exchanges on a possible scenario leading to an overall settlement of the Palestinian problem. They said their two countries will have further high-level talks.

Rabin flew in for a seven-hour stay Monday and was driven directly to Mubarak's office for their prolonged meeting. They were alone together for 2½ hours before calling in aides for the remaining 30 minutes.

Both said they expected Israel to present its final position next month on Mubarak's two-

pronged peace proposal.

One segment of the proposal calls for a preliminary Israeli-Palestinian dialogue in Cairo to discuss a Palestinian election plan advanced by Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza would vote to choose delegates to negotiate with Israel on interim autonomy.

Mubarak also has presented a 10-point memorandum seeking to dress up Shamir's election plan with guarantees and clarifications to make it acceptable to the Palestinians. The document would enshrine the principle of trading occupied land for peace and would give the vote to Palestinians of Arab Jerusalem.

Summing up his talks with Mubarak, Rabin said there was "a wide basis" of understanding in Israel on these points:

"First: we more than appreciate President Mubarak's ideas and readiness to assist to bring about a meeting between Israeli and Palestinian delegations.

"Second: we agree that the invitation to such a meeting will be made by Egypt.

"Third: those who participate on the Palestinian side will be announced by Egypt."

But Rabin spoke of "certain

problems that we have to discuss among ourselves (in Israel) like the composition" of a Palestinian delegation.

Meanwhile Rabin's mission to Cairo widened a split in Israel's coalition government.

"There is a sense that Labour has shifted and wants to deviate from the government's guidelines, and there is a readiness to talk to the PLO (Palestine Liberation Organisation)," Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, a member of the Likud bloc, told Israel radio.

"I hope this is not true," he said.

"I think it's still not clear if there will be a crisis, but it is already clear what the issue is if indeed there will be a crisis between Likud and Labour."

As Rabin flew to Cairo for talks with Mubarak, Israeli newspapers printed front page accounts of the division between Likud, led by Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Rabin's Labour Party.

"Rabin meets Mubarak today: Likud-Labour conflict sharpens," the mass-circulation Yedioth Ahronoth wrote. "Government sharply split on Mubarak's plan," said the Jerusalem Post.

## Hungary restores and Austria downgrades ties with Israel

BUDAPEST (Agencies) — Hungary and Israel restored full diplomatic relations Monday after a 22-year break by Budapest, the official Hungarian MTI news agency said.

It said the agreement was signed in Budapest by Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Arens, in the Hungarian capital on a previously unannounced visit, and Hungarian Foreign Minister Gyula Horn.

"Hungary thus became the first to re-establish diplomatic ties with Israel of those socialist countries which cut relations after the Arab-Israeli war in 1967," it said. Hungary severed relations in common with all East bloc countries except East Germany, which never had full ties, and Romania, which never broke links.

A Hungarian foreign ministry official said diplomatic relations would be at full ambassadorial level. Relations had resumed with signature of the agreement, he said.

The two countries exchanged interest offices in September 1987 as a first step to full ties and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir has since made two visits to Hungary.

His first, in September 1988, was the first by any Israeli prime minister to any East bloc country other than Romania.

As the announcement was made in Budapest, Austria said it was downgrading diplomatic relations with Israel because the Zionist state refuses to send an ambassador to Vienna while Kurt Waldheim is president.

Austria's ambassador to Israel, Otto Pleinert, has been reassigned to Stockholm, a ministry spokesman told Reuters.

No new ambassador will be named and Pleinert will be replaced in Tel Aviv by a charge d'affaires.

Israel's ambassador to Vienna, Michael Elitzur, retired in 1986 after Waldheim was elected president amid allegations that he was involved in war crimes while serving in the German army during World War II.

Waldheim, a former secretary-general of the United Nations, denies any wrongdoing and feels personally rebuffed by Israel's refusal to replace its ambassador to Austria.

"We have decided to cope with the principle of reciprocity," the spokesman said.

Austrian government sources said Waldheim pressed Foreign Minister Alois Mock not to replace Vienna's envoy in Tel Aviv.

The president indicated he would not sign credentials for a new ambassador to Israel while that country refused to send a new envoy, diplomatic sources said.

Austrian Chancellor Franz Vranitzky opposed the move but eventually gave in to Mock, a leading supporter of Waldheim, the sources said.

Arens has said Elitzur will not be replaced as long as Waldheim is in office. Israel is represented in Vienna by Charge d'Affaires Gideon Yarden.

Waldheim, whose term expires in 1992, has not ruled out a second presidential candidacy. But the conservative Austrian People's Party which backed him in 1986 has signalled it would not support him again.

Austrian government officials said they did not believe the move to downgrade ties with Israel would revive international controversy over Waldheim's past.

"It is no longer a topic for discussion," one aide said.

## Aoun seeks Arab guarantees

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Lebanon's army leader Monday demanded written Arab guarantees that Syria would pull its troops out of Lebanon and clarification of an Arab League peace plan. Sources close to General Michel Aoun told Reuters he asked for the guarantees and clarifications when Arab League Assistant Secretary-General Lakhdar Brahimi presented the plan to him.

Aoun is waging what he terms a "war of liberation" to expel Syria's 33,000 troops from Lebanon.

He has declined to announce whether he accepts or refuses the peace plan drawn up by an Arab League committee. The plan includes a ceasefire in the six-month-old battle between his troops and those of Syria and its allies, and an end to arms supplies to each side.

Ibrahim met Aoun at the ruined presidential palace in east Beirut after gunmen pounded the city overnight despite Saturday's ceasefire call.

Ibrahim said his hour-long talks with Aoun on implementing the peace plan were "positive and useful." He said their talks would continue Tuesday.

Asked by a reporter if he had relayed any guarantees to Aoun from the committee, Ibrahim declined to comment.

The peace plan, prepared by the foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Morocco and Algeria, was seen as a setback for Aoun as it made no mention of his demand for a Syrian withdrawal.

But the independent Al Nahar newspaper Monday published what it said was a draft national reconciliation charter which the league committee said parliament should discuss.

It said the charter fixed a two-year timetable for political and security reforms before agreement on the "redeployment" of Syrian troops to eastern Lebanon's Bekaa Valley.

"An accord would be signed defining the size of Syrian forces and the time limit of their presence in these areas (of the Be-

kaa)," the Beirut daily quoted the charter as saying.

Ibrahim, who arrived Sunday from Syria where the plan was welcomed, later met other Christian leaders including the commander of the hardline Lebanese Forces militia, Samir Geagea.

The plan declared a ceasefire and appointed Ibrahim to head a security committee to monitor it and an embargo on arms shipments through Lebanese ports. Aoun receives his arms by sea.

It called for the lifting of blockades and invited Lebanon's parliament to meet on Sept. 30 to discuss reforms to the Christian-dominated political system to give the Muslim majority more power.

Aoun, in a television interview recorded Saturday before the plan was announced, rejected reforms unless all foreign forces pulled out of Lebanon. He also rejected any security committee unless Syria took part.

Ibrahim met late Sunday with Prime Minister Salim Al Hoss,



## New Algerian premier pledges sweeping reforms

**ALGIERS (R)** — Algeria's new prime minister has pledged to pursue radical political and economic reforms to pull the country out of crisis and restore public trust in government.

Mouloud Hamrouche, who named a new cabinet Saturday, told a news conference he would seek a dialogue with the members of the public, budding opposition parties, and trade unions.

"(My) programme will be a turning point that will try to turn the entire society from one system toward another," he said, vowing to accelerate plans launched last year to turn a one-party socialist state into a multi-party democracy.

"There is little time. We must move quickly with concrete action."

Hamrouche proposed a new joint venture law aimed at attracting foreign investment, the transfer of some state enterprises to workers' collectives and political reforms to ensure maximum participation in public life by opposition parties.

President Chadli Benjedid sacked Hamrouche's predecessor, Kasbi Merbah, last week in what many observers saw as an expression of frustration at the slow pace of reform.

Strikes and demonstrations over shortages of housing and consumer goods have highlighted public impatience over the economy, but by falling oil and gas revenue and inefficient state industries.

"We must convince the man on the street that the government is working with him, taking his problems into consideration, and

letting him participate in solving these problems," Hamrouche said.

He painted a grim picture of the economy, saying earlier projections of gross domestic product growth of between three and five per cent in 1989 were too optimistic.

But he said his government had no immediate plans to seek a rescheduling of the country's 24 billion foreign debt, saying a reorganisation of the economy should come first.

He did not rule out rescheduling talks at a later stage. "We must first make healthy the economic situation. Once that is achieved we would not exclude discussing with international institutions, to inform them what we are doing... We may find formulas, not necessarily rescheduling."

Hamrouche said planned political reforms now on the drawing board would go far enough and he would redraft them.

A proposed law on joint ventures that allowed foreign partners up to 89 per cent participation would be scrapped in favour of one with more attractive incentives.

It was Hamrouche's second press conference in 24 hours in an apparent new policy of openness designed to win public confidence.

Hamrouche said he doubted there would be a new outbreak of

violence similar to that last October which killed at least 159 people.

"Given the creation of channels of dialogue and concertation there is no reason for parties, associations and unions to organise or call people to violence," he said.

Five political parties ranging from Communists to Islamic fundamentalists have won legal status since August under a new law that breaks a 27-year monopoly on power by the ruling National Liberation Front.

In a dramatic gesture Hamrouche dissolved the Information Ministry, declaring: "The channels are now open and any person in society can speak his mind through peaceful means and in all democratic freedom."

He said an Information Ministry was no longer relevant under a constitution that guaranteed press freedom. An independent body would be set up to supervise the media under an information law to be adopted later, he said.

Hamrouche has assembled a youthful team of reform-minded ministers and redefined many portfolios in response to pressing economic problems, analysts said.

His cabinet is dominated by men like himself, reformers in their 40s close to Benjedid. The source said it was designed to redraft and pursue the reforms with more vigour and efficiency than his predecessor.

Hamrouche sacked all but six members of the old cabinet and kept only three in their places. He abolished five ministries, created four new ones and changed the names of another five.



**Israel replaces markers for dead commandos**

**TEL AVIV (R)** — Israel is replacing all grave markers at a cemetery for Arab commandos after finding that signs naming fallen Israeli soldiers marked some enemy graves. Army spokesman Col. Ramzan Gisin told Reuters Sunday the army had already replaced two numbered grave markers in the special cemetery near Gadot collective farm in northern Israel. The graves of 24 Arabs buried in Gadot Cemetery are marked with

numbers but no names. The army has a record of those buried in the small, fenced plot for commandos killed by the army but unclaimed. Gisin said the army recently declared the cemetery, located next to a road and a popular hiking trail, a closed military area with signs prohibiting photography. The photograph shows a partial view of the numbered graves at the Gadot Cemetery.

## Carter role in Ethiopia shows advantages of private mediators

**ATLANTA, Georgia (R)** — Former U.S. President Jimmy Carter's role in talks between Ethiopia's government and Eritrean rebels has provided new evidence that a private mediator may be more effective than governments or the U.N.

As each side argued its case in the past two weeks, Carter — who as president in 1978 brought about the Camp David accord between Egypt and Israel — spent his time scribbling detailed notes on yellow legal pads, putting arrows and blips where he thought there were areas of compromise.

When there was a break he went to his word processor and typed out what he thought was an acceptable compromise. Then he went back and presented it to the parties and debate resumed.

Carter's efforts — the first time a private American had undertaken to resolve a Third World conflict — led to his announcement Friday that the two sides had agreed to hold full peace talks in Africa aimed at ending 28 years of war.

No date or place was set but the agreement appeared to mark

the best progress yet toward ending Africa's longest civil war.

The talks were held at the Carter Presidential Centre, a \$25-million building atop a hill from which General William Sherman watched his union troops burn Atlanta during the American Civil War.

Carter said the negotiators showed little sign of personal animosity. Two members of the opposing delegations had been classmates and enjoyed discussing the old days.

Experts say independent mediators such as Carter do not face the same constraints as government representatives.

"You're much more restrained in what you can suggest and what you cannot" when representing a government, said Sol Linowitz, who helped Carter negotiate the Camp David accord and later was U.S. ambassador to the Organisation of American States.

Linowitz said United Nations mediators face similar constraints. What a U.N. mediator achieves depends on "how tight the reins are on him — what he can do, how much he can say without calling home every 20

minutes to ask whether it's going to be all right with the Security Council or someone else."

The U.S. government would find it difficult to conduct formal talks involving a rebel movement such as the Eritrean guerrillas, while the U.N. charter bars the world body from intervening in what it considers to be a civil war.

Experts said Carter was effective where previous attempts to resolve the Ethiopian conflict in the last 11 years have failed because he is a natural mediator.

"He has a very patient way and a belief that there is good in people, that if only they can be brought to see where their interests coincide they will work out a reasonable solution," said Jim Reichley, a political analyst at the Brookings Institution, a Washington think-tank.

Stuart Eizenstat, Carter's domestic policy chief when he was president, added:

"He has a cool personality. He does not get hysterical in the midst of difficult situations. When the other parties are bouncing off the wall, he's able to maintain an external calm and to keep people calm as a result."

## Former Sudanese minister jailed

**KHARTOUM (AP)** — A military tribunal has sentenced a former justice minister and attorney general to five years in jail and fined him five million Sudanese pounds after finding him guilty of squandering government property.

Osman Omar Al Sherif, who was justice minister and attorney general when Prime Minister Sadek Al Mahdi's government was ousted in a military coup on June 30, just smiled when the military judge said he would serve another five years if he failed to pay the fine, about \$416,000.

He was convicted and sentenced Saturday.

He was the second former senior official to be tried for corruption by military tribunals set up by the new military govern-

ment of Lt.-Gen. Omar Hassan Al Bashir.

The first was Idris Al Banna, a member of the ousted 5-man State Council which acted collectively as Sudan's president. He was sentenced to 40 years in jail after being found guilty of abusing power and financial mismanagement. But he will serve only 20 years because that is the maximum prison term that can be served under the law.

Sherif, who previously served as housing minister, was found guilty by the judge, Col. Mohamed Badr Shaleh, of illegally distributing residential plots in Khartoum.

The heavily secured courtroom was filled with Sherif's relatives and friends who shouted anti-government slogans after the sentence was read out.

Sherif has one week to appeal the sentence to a military court of appeals.

Meanwhile, the trial of another former official, Pacifico Ladi Loleik, was postponed Saturday for the second time, the Sudan News Agency (SUNA) reported.

SUNA quoted the military tribunal's judge, Col. Abdul Wahab Ahmad Osman, as saying that the attorney general had requested the postponement to allow him more time to appoint a prosecution council.

The trial was supposed to have started Thursday, but was postponed after authorities failed to bring the accused to court.

Loleik was also a member of the State Council. He is accused of illegally possessing commercial quantities of medicines and consumer goods.

## Deadlier weapons prepared for another Mideast war

By Jack Redden  
Reuters

**AN ISRAELI MILITARY BASE, Occupied Golan Heights** — The calm that has prevailed on Israel's battle-scarred frontier with Syria for the past 15 years obscures the relentless preparations for another Middle East war likely to be fought with even deadlier weapons.

In quick succession last week, Israeli officers on the Golan Heights described the region's slide toward chemical warfare, the Soviet Union said Israel had tested a ballistic missile and Israeli newspapers reported concern about a Syrian nuclear programme.

Israel does not allow publication of information on its reported nuclear or chemical warfare programmes but it

readily points to activities of its potential adversaries.

A senior Israeli officer, speaking on condition he not be identified, said Syria had conducted chemical weapons exercises at several bases, practicing tactics for both defence and attack.

"We have to assume they will use chemical weapons in a war, we know they have chemical weapons," the officer told a small group of reporters touring Israel's military installations along the Syrian border.

Fears of chemical attack, expressed by other senior officers, were heightened by the extensive use of poison gas in the Iran-Iraq war that ended last year.

While the officer said his troops were training for chemical warfare and could oper-

ate at 90 per cent efficiency, he pointed to ways Israel could still be vulnerable.

Chemical strikes at airfields could ground planes in the vital early hours of a war or attacks on cities could throw the mobilisation that Israel needs to augment its regular forces into chaos.

Another officer said Arab nations realised after five wars against the Jewish state that they needed non-conventional weapons, such as poison gas, to change the military balance.

Arab countries might argue that they need relatively cheap weapons to balance what they perceive as a nuclear threat from Israel — a fear that would have been reinforced by last Thursday's report from Moscow.

The Soviet News Agency

TASS said a ballistic missile launched from Israel landed in the sea between Libya and Greece, 1,300 kilometres away.

Israeli newspapers, barred by censorship from quoting anything except foreign sources on their country's reported nuclear missile programme, splashed the Soviet statement across their front pages.

The Kremlin had already protested to Israel about the reported development of a medium-range missile code-named Jericho-2, capable of hitting Soviet territory and all Arab capitals.

Israel, as usual, refused to discuss its missile programme, which according to foreign reports includes the development of nuclear and chemical warheads.

But it has expressed concern

about Iraq's development of a similar missile and Saudi Arabia's reported purchase of Chinese missiles with a range of 3,000 kilometres.

The concerns of the Jewish state centre on what those rockets might carry. In 1981 its jets destroyed an Iraqi nuclear reactor under construction near Baghdad, fearing it would be used to create nuclear weapons.

Israeli newspapers reported Friday that Rafael, the government arms development authority, said Syria was planning to build its first reactor with Belgian and Swiss help.

They said Damascus would invest \$3.5 billion to build at least six nuclear power generators and was looking for a site for a nuclear research facility to be built with Soviet and Italian aid.

Despite these concerns, Israeli officers reported little tension along the heavily fortified frontier established after Israel occupied the Golan Heights from Syria in 1967.

A senior officer said an early war was unlikely because Syria has not narrowed the military gap since they were thrashed by Israeli forces early in the 1982 Lebanon war.

But mine fields and pre-arranged defensive positions for tank reinforcements rushed from outside the border zone testify to the possibility of a new round of fighting.

"Historically every decade there has been a war on the Golan," he said. "We all hope there won't be another, but from a historical point of view we have to be prepared."

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Retired Turkish politician eyes presidency

**ANKARA (R)** — A retired politician with links to modern Turkey's founder Mustafa Kemal Ataturk has become the first candidate to declare himself for the post of president. "I feel the country needs someone around whom it can unite," Kasim Gulak, a former deputy prime minister who retired from active politics 20 years ago, has told Reuters. Parliament will vote in late October or early November for a president for seven years to replace Kenan Evren, who led a 1980 army coup which crushed extremist political violence. Conservative Prime Minister Turgut Ozal is expected by many politicians to seek the presidency.

### Police seize 17 kgs of heroin in UAE

**ABU DHABI, United Arab Emirates (AP)** — Some 17 kilograms (about 40 pounds) of heroin with a street value of 4.5 million dirhams (\$1.2 million) have been seized over the last two weeks, police announced. The heroin was seized in three raids in the port city of Dubai, said Lt.-Col. Rashid Al Mazroui, director of the Central Intelligence Department.

### U.S. talks with king are stalling tactics — Najibullah

**KABUL (AP)** — Afghan President Najibullah said Sunday that the talks initiated by the United States with former Afghan King Zahir Shah were a stalling tactic. Najibullah, speaking to participants in an international media conference, said the United States was looking for ways to prolong arms shipments to the Afghan rebels.

He said the talks with Shah in Rome were an attempt "to bring fresh breath to the abortive military policy of the U.S. government."

The U.S. State Department announced two weeks ago that it had twice sent an envoy to the king to discuss possible ways to end the 10-year Afghan conflict.

The president did not reject a role for the 74-year-old Shah, who was deposed in 1973. "We have proposed that all forces within and outside the country including Zahir Shah take part in national reconciliation," the president said.

The president made a direct appeal to Pakistan, saying that Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto had been elected on a platform of ending the conflict.

He accused the military establishment of forcing her to continue the war in exchange for supporting her bid for office and appealed to the people of Pakistan to "exert pressure on the government of Pakistan to honour its commitments under the Geneva accords to stop interfering in the affairs of the Afghans themselves."

He warned that the war could spill over the border into Pakistan if the current fighting continues. The accords signed in April 1988 paved the way for a complete Soviet withdrawal by February. Soviet troops had been aiding the Afghan government for a decade.

The accords called for negotiations and an end to arms shipments, but secondary agreements allowed for both the Americans and the Soviets to continue arming their clients.

He said that, in light of his having survived for seven months without the aid of Soviet troops, it was time for the United States, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and other countries backing the Mujahedeen to accept his offer for negotiations.

Najibullah has previously proposed both national talks involving all parties in the conflict as well as an international conference. The negotiations would be a prelude to a six month ceasefire and national elections.

The rebels, known as the Mujahedeen, or Islamic holy warriors, have rejected negotiations with Najibullah. They have been fighting for a decade to overthrow Marxist governments in Kabul.

Osar Sherind, a spokesman of the Pakistan-based Jamiat-I-Islami rebel group, said the rebels overran the government posts along the key 100-kilometre road

Najibullah is offering rebel commanders autonomy over the areas they control, as well as food and money, in exchange for ceasefire agreements.

However, none of the major Mujahedeen guerrillas has made such an agreement with Najibullah, diplomats said.

Government officials earlier said Kabul had begun talks with "junior commanders" under Ahmad Shah Masood, one of the strongest and best known Mujahedeen field commanders. Masood last week began a new offensive against the Kabul government from his stronghold in the Panjshir Valley north of the capital.

Western diplomats had not expected Najibullah to survive long after the Soviet Union pulled out the last of its 110,000 troops from Afghanistan in February.

Najibullah urged the United States to begin negotiations. "We propose to get rid of the puppet playing and meet with the U.S. to deal seriously with the problems," he said.

## JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel. 77311-19

#### PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 ..... Korean  
15:45 ..... Programme review  
16:45 ..... Children programmes  
17:05 ..... Sea Hunt  
18:00 ..... News summary in Arabic  
18:05 ..... Local programme  
19:10 ..... Agricultural programme  
19:45 ..... Programme review  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Arabic series  
21:30 ..... Programme review  
21:40 ..... Local programme  
22:00 ..... News summary in Arabic

#### PROGRAMME TWO

18:00 ..... Le Chat Botte  
18:00 ..... News in French  
19:15 ..... Douce France  
19:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
20:00 ..... News in Arabic  
20:30 ..... Paul Daniel's Magic Show  
21:10 ..... Simon & Simon  
21:40 ..... News in English  
22:00 ..... The House of the Baskervilles

#### PRAYER TIMES

06:30 ..... Fajr  
06:57 ..... (Sunrise) Duha  
12:20 ..... Dhuhur  
15:50 ..... 'Asr  
18:42 ..... Maghrib  
20:00 ..... Isha

### CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church, Swedish Tel. 810740.  
Assembly of God Church, Tel. 632785, 683326.  
St. Joseph Church Tel. 624590.  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 637440.  
De la Salle Church Tel. 661757.  
Terrence Church Tel. 622366.  
Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541.  
Assam Church Tel. 625383, Tel. 712561.  
Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 717331.  
Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 712561.  
St. Ephraim Church Tel. 717351.  
Assam International Church Tel. 683326.  
Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811283.  
The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817, 821264.

### WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.  
A slight rise in temperature is expected and surface winds will be northerly to northwesterly light to moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly fresh with calm sea.

### USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

#### NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:  
Dr. Khalid Ma'adi ..... 743500  
Dr. Fayez Jalloua ..... 624207  
Dr. Mahmoud Al Awad ..... 741391  
Dr. Adnan Zaghool ..... 881400  
Pina pharmacy ..... 618192  
Ferdows pharmacy ..... 778336  
Al Asma pharmacy ..... 637055  
Najmoun pharmacy ..... 623672  
Al Salan pharmacy ..... 636780  
Yacoub pharmacy ..... 649495  
Shumaila pharmacy ..... 676600  
DIBDI:  
Dr. Ahmad Bishawi ..... (985238)  
Al Sharaa' pharmacy ..... (985238)

### EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department ..... 661111  
Civil Defence Immediate ..... 630441  
Rescue Police ..... 192, 621111, 637777  
Fire Brigade ..... 891223  
Blood Bank ..... 753221  
Highway Police ..... 843402  
Traffic Police ..... 896390  
Public Security Department ..... 630321  
Hotel Complaints ..... 605800  
Prison Complaints ..... 661176  
Water and Sewerage ..... 897467  
Amman Municipality ..... 787111  
Complaints ..... 787111  
Telephone Information (directory assistance) ..... 121  
Overseas Calls ..... 010230  
Central Amman Telephone ..... 623101  
Abdali Telephone Repairs ..... 661101  
Jordan Television ..... 773111  
Radio Jordan ..... 774111  
Water Authority ..... 680100  
Jordan Electricity Authority ..... 815615  
Electric Power

### HOSPITALS

AMMAN:  
Hussein Medical Centre ..... 813813/32  
Khaldil Maternity, J. Amn ..... 642816  
Alkhal Maternity, J. Amn ..... 642441/2  
Mathias, J. Amman ..... 636140  
Palestine, Shmida ..... 641714  
Shmida Hospital ..... 669131  
University Hospital ..... 845845  
Al-Mushtaq Hospital ..... 667277/9  
The Islamic, Abdali ..... 6612737  
Al-Abdi, Abdali ..... 641648  
Italian, Al-Muhajreen ..... 771013  
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh ..... 771013/26  
Amry, Marja ..... 891611/15  
Queen Alia Hospital ..... 612240/50  
ZABQA:  
Zarga Govt. Hospital ..... (09)983323  
Zarga National Hospital ..... (09)991071  
Ibn Sina Hospital ..... (09)986732  
BMID:  
Princess Beama Hospital ..... (02)275555  
Greek Catholic Hospital ..... (02)272275  
Ibn Al-Nafies Hospital ..... (02)247100  
AQABA:  
Princess Haya Hospital ..... (05)314111

### FOR THE TRAVELLER

#### QUEEN ALIA INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

This information is supplied by Royal Jordanian (RJ) information department at the Queen Alia International Airport Tel. (08)53200-5, where it should always be verified.

#### ARRIVALS

##### Royal Jordanian (RJ) Flights (Terminal 1)

05:45 Singapore, Kuala Lumpur (RJ)  
10:10 ..... Damascus (RJ)  
10:10 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
10:15 ..... Cairo (RJ)  
10:20 ..... Agaba (RJ)  
10:30 ..... Muscat, Dubai (RJ)  
10:55 ..... Doha, Bahrain (RJ)  
11:40 ..... Abu Dhabi, Kuwait (RJ)  
16:45 ..... Montreal, New York (RJ)  
18:40 ..... Istanbul, Ankara (RJ)  
18:55 ..... Copenhagen, Frankfurt (RJ)  
21:40 ..... Tripoli (RJ)  
21:55 ..... Belgrade, Bucharest (RJ)  
Other Flights (Terminal 2)  
12:25 ..... Kuwait (KU)  
14:05 ..... Cairo (EG)  
15:40 ..... Moscow (RU)  
17:00 ..... Jeddah (RJ)  
18:40 ..... Riyadh (SV)

### MARKET PRICES

Upper/lower price in US per kg.

Apple (golden) ..... 540 / 480  
Apple (red) ..... 600 / 480  
Banana ..... 400 / 330  
Banana (Munassar) ..... 350 / 300  
Beans ..... 400 / 380  
Cabbage ..... 180 / 140  
Cauliflower ..... 220 / 200  
Cucumbers (large) ..... 250 / 200  
Cucumbers (small) ..... 350 / 300  
Eggplant ..... 200 / 150  
Figs ..... 400 / 350  
Garlic ..... 900 / 800  
Grapes ..... 300 / 250  
Grapes (red) ..... 300 / 250  
Guava ..... 400 / 350  
Lemon (yellow) ..... 220 / 200  
Lemon (green) ..... 200 / 180  
Mallow ..... 80 / 60  
Marrow (large) ..... 200 / 150  
Marrow (small) ..... 400 / 380  
Okra ..... 640 / 560  
Onion (dry) ..... 250 / 200  
Pepper (red) ..... 300 / 250  
Pomegranate ..... 370 / 320  
Potato ..... 400 / 350  
Sweet Melon ..... 300 / 250  
Spinach ..... 400 / 350  
Tomatoes ..... 180 / 120  
Water Melon ..... 200 / 160



## Jordan, China call for international Mideast peace conference

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan and China Monday voiced their strong belief that the Middle East issue can only be solved through political means which would ensure a just and durable peace and through the projected international Middle East peace conference to be convened under the United Nations auspices, with the participation of all concerned parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The views of the two sides were expressed in a press statement at the end of Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qun's visit to Jordan during which he held talks with government officials and delivered a message to His Majesty King Hussein from the Chinese leadership.

The two sides commended the PLO's positive stand and condemned Israel's intransigent position and its repressive and brutal treatment of the Palestinian people who are involved in an uprising to regain their freedom.

On Lebanon, the two sides expressed their support for the country's independence and territorial integrity and called for all efforts to be made to restore peace and security, the withdrawal of all Israeli forces from Lebanon and an end to foreign interference in Lebanon's affairs.

They expressed support for the Arab League tripartite committee's mission to bring about peace in Lebanon and hoped that all concerned parties will cooperate with the committee to achieve success.

The two sides also referred to the situation in the Gulf and called for the full implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598 to achieve total peace through negotiations.

They also called for the complete withdrawal of all foreign forces from Kampuchea to pave the way for an overall settlement.

On his last day here, Qian met with Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker to review bilateral cooperation, world affairs and regional issues.

Sharif Zaid and Qian both reaffirmed the need for resolving the Gulf, Middle East and other regional issues within the United Nations framework and Security Council resolutions.

They reassured the need for a just and durable Middle East settlement that can guarantee the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people in their homeland.

Sharif Zaid and Qian also reviewed means of bolstering cooperation in different areas.

Earlier Monday Qian met with Minister of Planning Ziyad Fariz to discuss economic developments in the Middle East region and their effect on the national economy. Fariz briefed the visitor on Jordan's economic reform programme and opportunities for investment in the Kingdom.

Upon his departure from Amman for Cairo, the Chinese minister said he was briefed by His Majesty King Hussein on Jordan's endeavours to attain permanent peace in the region.

His talks in Jordan, he said, covered bilateral cooperation in industrial, commercial, economic and technical fields.

Qian said he hoped to open the door for Jordanian contractors to work in China and noted that the joint Jordanian-Chinese Committee which is due to convene in the coming year was expected to define priorities for bilateral cooperation.

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem, who saw off his Chinese counterpart, said in a statement at the airport that Jordan and China shared identical views on the Palestinian problem, the Lebanese crisis and the Iran-Iraq conflict.

He expressed hope that the prevailing détente in the international scene would be conducive to helping to promote peace in the Middle East and settle the region's conflicts.

Later Monday Qian arrived in Egypt on the second leg of his Middle East tour.



Prime Minister Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker Monday receives the visiting Chinese foreign minister at the prime ministry. Also present is Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Marwan Al Qasem (Petra photo).

## 5 senior officers retire

AMMAN (Petra, J.T.) — Five senior officers from the Public Security Department have been retired as of Sept. 19, 1989 in accordance with a decision by the Cabinet.

An official statement said that the retired officers, all of whom have the rank of major general are: Nasouh Muhieddin Marzouqa, Ghazi Jarrar, Yusef Gharaibeh, Mahmoud Abdul Rahman Al Khashman and Abdul Wahhab Salim Al Nawaiseh.

The decision comes five days after the appointment by a Royal Decree of Major General Fadel Ali Faheed as PSD director

general following the resignation of Lt.-Gen. Abdul Hadi Al Majali who had served as PSD chief since 1985.

The official announcement gave no reason for the decision. Majali, who officially leaves office on Sept. 21, has just concluded a meeting in Cairo by Arab police chiefs on cooperation among Arab countries in combating crime and dealing with terrorist activity and drug trafficking.

The two-day meeting reviewed Jordan's experience in operating prisons and reformatory centres, and recommended further cooperation among police services in the Arab World, according to a statement issued at the end of the meeting.

The next police chiefs meeting is to be held in Sanaa, North Yemen in September 1990.

## Ministry contemplates setting up sports complex in Madaba

MADABA (Petra) — The Ministry of Education is contemplating the idea of setting up a sports complex for Madaba's government schools which will also serve as a nucleus for a major sports city in the region, minister of education Adnan Badran said in a statement here Monday.

Addressing a meeting with educational department directors and educationists, the minister said the cost of the projected plan is JD 150,000.

The minister who inspected educational installations, said

that the ministry seeks to set up school buildings at various regions, depending on the density of population and in conformity with the 1987 national educational conference resolutions.

The school buildings, Badran said, will be surrounded with fields to be grown with trees in a bid to green the Madaba district, a project will be carried out in cooperation with the local councils.

Badran started his tour of the district by opening a number of school annexes which together cost JD 113,000.

Later, he inaugurated Al Ma'mounieh Preparatory School which cost JD 175,000 and a secondary school for boys that cost JD 256,000.

The minister also laid the foundation stones for two other schools which will have an overall cost of JD 945,000.

Badran announced Sunday that the current two shift schools will disappear by 1988, the deadline for the implementation of the 1987 conference resolutions which called for the provision of appropriate school buildings in all regions.

## Special laboratory for pre-natal health care to open Wednesday

By a Jordan Times Staff Writer

AMMAN — A week of Jordanian-Swedish cooperation in health care is in the offing to coincide with the six-day state visit of King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia to Jordan.

The first of two events, organised by the Institute of Child Health and Development (ICHD), was the announcement of the opening Wednesday of a genetics laboratory at the University of Jordan. The laboratory, financed by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and set up with Swedish help, will be formally opened by King Gustaf.

A delegation of Swedish paediatricians, child health experts and gynaecologists explained the envisaged functions and duties of the facility. The laboratory is the result of efforts exerted by the institute's chairman, Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Ibn Zaid, and Jordan's medical community in coordination with the Jordanian-Swedish Medical Association.

The Institute of Child Health and Development, which serves the residents of eastern Sweleh, was established in November 1986. It was initially funded by Sweden through the Swedish organisation Save the Children. The Noor Hussein Foundation has now successfully taken over the administrative and economic responsibilities of the institute.

Hind Dawani, the institute's director, said Queen Silvia was scheduled to pay a visit to the facility during her stay in Jordan.

The genetic laboratory will serve as an information centre to the Jordanian public, furnishing instrumental information about pre-natal health care. It will test pregnant women and determine whether the fetus is likely to be affected by a genetic disorder or malformation within the first six to 12 weeks of conception, according to Dr. Mohammad Khatib, who is closely involved with the laboratory.

Prince Ra'd stressed that "our role is to provide the services to make people aware of the kind of illnesses that their children could

be born with. This laboratory was born out of a real need. We received many petitions of help from Jordanian fathers and mothers to whom 10 or 12 children, half of whom were mentally or physically impaired. This laboratory is part of our response to that need. Now the other half of the solution will lie in the hands of the parents. We want people to be fortified with all the necessary information, so if they do have a handicapped child they cannot say it is fate."

The Jordanian-Swedish Medical Association will hold a seminar at the Faculty of Medicine at the University of Jordan Wednesday, entitled "pre-natal brain damage, causes, management and prevention." Some 400 physicians, health administrators and other health officials are expected to attend the event, which will be opened by King Gustaf. It will be followed by a medical exhibition.

The infant mortality rate in Jordan, which reached 40 per 1,000 a few years ago, is on a steady decline, according to Dr. Bengt Lagerkvist, an international child health expert, who will be presenting a lecture at the university seminar Wednesday.

He added that "certain risks could be foreseen. Simple screening techniques allow for early detection of malfunctions in the baby. We are establishing medical links with Jordan on an increasing level through the medical association and the university of

Uppsala. We hope that Jordan will benefit from know how that Sweden has developed."

While all agreed that Jordan would do well to benefit from the advancements in Swedish medical knowhow, it was agreed that priority must now be given to address the primary causes of mental and physical handicaps among children in the Kingdom.

Khatib said the genetic laboratory would by no means be able to deal with all the genetic disorders in the Kingdom at this stage but that the services it would provide were a good beginning. He noted that more services would require more funding for equipment and trained staff, including doctors, technicians and nurses.

Dr. G. Lindmark, a Swedish gynaecologist and a member of the medical delegation that will be involved in the seminar, said: "Health is a condition acquired over generations, not in one or two years. A child's health begins when its mother is an infant, not when she is a full-fledged woman."

The subject of improved health care will be the highlight of the third day of the Swedish royal visit. The members of the medical association said they felt that the visit was a good opportunity to highlight Jordanian-Swedish cooperation, in which Jordan will likely be the beneficiary of Swedish medical knowhow.

## Work on Zarqa wastewater treatment plant, network

AMMAN (J.T.) — Work on a sewerage network and a wastewater treatment plant in the Zarqa region is expected to be completed in the coming year at the overall cost of JD 15.1 million, according to the Ministry of Water and Irrigation.

Also a sewerage network and another wastewater treatment plant will be completed in Irbid in the coming year at the cost of JD 17.6 million, the ministry's Operations Department Director Saqr Al Salem said in a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra.

The Zarqa sewerage project entails laying a 238-kilometre pipeline network while the Irbid project entails laying a pipeline network of 280 kilometres.

At present Jordan has 12 wastewater treatment plants in different regions, receiving and handling some 40 million cubic metres of water annually.

According to Salem the major wastewater treatment plant in Jordan is situated at Khirbet Al Samra near Zarqa, and is responsible for handling wastewater from Amman, Zarqa, and Ruseifa.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

### EXHIBITIONS

- ★ The Indian Trade Fair at the International Fair Centre, Marj Al Hamam. Open 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. for business visitors and 4 p.m. to 8 p.m. for general public.
- ★ An art exhibition by Jordanian artist Omar Boud at Irbid's Young Women's Centre.
- ★ A photo exhibition, with video shows and booklets, on the history of the Monarchy in Sweden at the Royal Cultural Centre.
- ★ A photo exhibition by French artist Jean-Noel de Soye displaying photos projecting fashion accessories such as jewelry, caps, scarves and belts, at the French Cultural Centre (the exhibition also displays slides on the history of fashion) — 8:00 p.m.

### FOLKLORE

- ★ An evening of Caucasian folk dancing by the Wainabakh Folklore Group at the Palace of Culture, Al Hussein Youth City — 8:00 p.m.

## RSS attends seminar on linking research networks

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Royal Scientific Society (RSS) has participated in a seminar on "scientific and technological information and computer networks in the Arab states: Status and the role of cooperation," which was recently held in Bludan, Syria.

The seminar discussed recommendations adopted during previous seminars and proposals dealing with the establishment of a scientific and technological information network linking scientific and educational research establishments in the Arab World, the Director of RSS Information and Computer Software Centre, Dr. Yusef Nusseir, said.

He added that he presented a paper on the information networks in the Arab countries and their use.

The paper proposed the establishment of a scientific and technological information network covering the countries of the Arab Cooperation Council, Gulf Cooperation Council, and the Arab Maghreb Union, he noted.

The seminar adopted a number of recommendations among which is the formation of a provisional committee to follow up matters related to the said network.

The RSS was chosen to be a member of the committee.

The seminar was attended by representatives of Arab countries as well as ten regional organisations.

It was organised by the Arab School of Science and Technology which is attached to the Syrian Scientific Studies and Research Centre.



## STRANGBETONG

### JORDAN CONSTRUCTION

Welcome His Majesty  
**KING CARL XVI GUSTAF**  
OF SWEDEN  
The Guest of His Majesty  
**KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN**

Tel 688101

## INDIAN TRADE EXHIBITION

AT INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION HALL, MARJ AL-HAMAM

SEPTEMBER 14-22, 1989

TIMINGS: 10.00 hrs. — 13.00 hrs. (For Business Visitors)  
16.00 hrs — 20.00 hrs. (For General Public)

### DISPLAY PROFILE

Engineering goods including automobile spare parts, agricultural implements, telecommunication systems, consultancy services, office equipment, earth moving equipment, cinema projectors, machine tools, hand tools, builders hardware, cosmetics and other consumer goods.

### PARTICIPATION PROFILE

Leading Indian companies engaged in the manufacture of a broad product range.

**Special attraction to the public... retail sale of gold jewellery.**

For further information, please contact:

The Director,  
INDIAN TRADE EXHIBITION,  
International Exhibition Hall,  
Marj Al-Hamam  
Amman (Jordan)

The First Secretary (Commercial),  
Embassy of India,  
P.O. Box 2168 Amman (Jordan).  
Telephone No.: 651825  
Telex : 21068 INDEMB JO  
Telegram : Indembassy - Amman  
Fax : 00962-6-659540



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## Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

جوردان تايمز يومية عربية سياسية مستقلة تصدر بالانجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية

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RAKAN AL MAJALI

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Advertising Department.

## Omen of good tidings

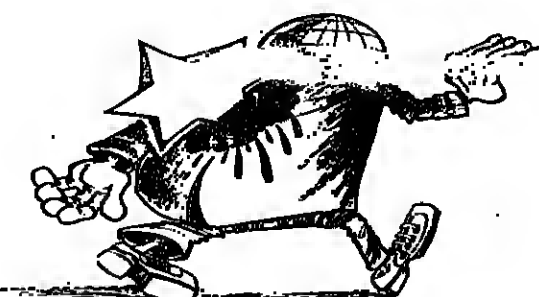
THE STATE visit of Their Majesties King Carl Gustaf and Queen Silvia to Jordan has many meanings: It not only reflects the very friendly relations that bind the two kingdoms or many fronts as well as the warmest of personal relations between the Swedish royal couple and Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor, but also highlights Sweden's valuable mediatory role in the Middle East conflict, especially its Palestinian dimension.

To be sure, the contemporary history of the Middle East abounds with remarkable Swedish involvement in the quest for permanent and just peace in the Middle East. In this vein, the martyrdom of Count Bernadotte in 1948 at the hands of a Jewish terrorist group headed then by no other than the incumbent Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir is but one fine example of Sweden's relentless efforts to help the principal actors on the Middle East scene help themselves to put an end to their endemic conflicts.

No wonder then that Swedish Foreign Minister Sten Andersson has exerted and is still exerting splendid reconciliation efforts to bridge the ever-growing gap between the Arab and Israeli sides.

Mr. Andersson's deep participation in the process that brought about new perspectives and initiatives from the Palestinian side is still accredited as the singular most important Swedish involvement in enervating the peace process in the Middle East.

With all this in mind and heart of every Jordanian, the state visit of King Gustaf and Queen Silvia to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is viewed as a good omen that will bring good tidings to the Middle East and a feeling of optimism in the region. We therefore take pride in saluting the Swedish King and Queen and express the deep sentiment that their personal visits with King Hussein and Queen Noor will cement even further the cherished ties between the two royal families and bring the two countries closer than ever on matters that affect their two peoples as well as their two respective regions of the world. Above all, Their Majesties' visit to Jordan has brought much joy and happiness to the hearts of all Jordanians.



Waleed — Al Dustour

## JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i Arabic daily on Monday launched a strong attack on Israel for rejecting the Egyptian 10-point plan designed to reach a just settlement for the Arab Israeli problem. The paper said that the initial response by the Israeli government reflects the Jewish state's total refusal and its stubbornness and most importantly its determination to thwart any serious moves to achieve a lasting peace. The paper noted that Israel is not ready to respect the will of the international community and therefore is not ready to accept any peace plans whether from Egypt or any other source. Such stubbornness and disregard to the will of the international community, added the paper, rendered Israel an isolated entity in the Middle East and this has enabled the Palestinian people and the Arabs to gain further support from the world. What is needed now, said the paper, is further mobilisation of efforts to bring about pressure on the Jewish state, especially by influential powers which can help bring about a real and lasting settlement.

Al Dustour daily commented on the poisonous gas leakage in Zarqa and paid tribute to His Majesty King Hussein for mobilising the efforts of the various concerned services to provide urgent assistance to the victims. The paper said that instructions on safety precautions are not sufficient and the management and workers ought to be able to apply them at any time to safeguard the lives of innocent people. The Civil Defence, the ministries of health and industry and trade and perhaps other departments should be involved in the application of safety measures and to see to it that precautionary arrangements are being taken at all times, the paper noted. The paper said it was sheer luck that this accident, the first of its kind to happen in Jordan, resulted in no deaths, but the alarm has now been sounded opening the eyes of all those responsible to take extra measure to guard against similar accidents in the future.

Several newspapers commented on the Zarqa gas leakage and the fact that the plant was built in a residential area. The paper criticised the plant's management and the government for allowing such a dangerous facility to be built in a residential area. It called for a thorough investigation into the cause of the leakage and for the government to take steps to ensure that such accidents do not happen again. It also mentioned that the plant was built in a residential area and that the government should have taken more precautions to ensure the safety of the residents.

## Punishing the Palestinian press

By Michael Adams

IN THE Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted by the United Nations in 1948, Article 19 states that:

Everyone has the right to freedom of opinion and expression; this right includes freedom to hold opinions without interference and to seek, receive and impart information and ideas through any media and regardless of frontiers.

Herein lies the basis and motivation of the organisation established in London in 1986 with the title of Article 19 to examine instances of censorship throughout the world.

In the preparation and publication of this report on Israel's regulation of the Palestinian press under occupation, Article 19 cooperated with the Committee for the Protection of Journalists, a similar organisation established five years earlier in New York,

which brought together a number of leading American journalists — among them Walter Cronkite, Anthony Lewis, Dan Rather and Harrison Salisbury — and whose central objective is the identical one of protecting the freedom of the press worldwide.

Journalism under Occupation is based on investigations carried out in 1986 and 1987 by members of the staff of the CPJ and it makes use of earlier studies, including the work of both Israeli and Palestinian observers. It therefore concerns itself, not with the situation of the past year, which has been dominated by the Palestinian intifada in the occupied territories (although the report does make reference to the intifada and its consequences for freedom of expression), but with the uprising. Its authors make the important point that Israel's close and systematic control of the Palestinian press is not a result of the intifada, but should rather be

seen as one of its causes, and that "restriction of the right to free expression is one factor among many that have aggravated the resentment that has been building among Palestinians for years."

In his foreword to the report, the director of Article 19, Kevin Boyle, observes that the concerns expressed in Journalism under Occupation have in fact been dramatically highlighted by the events of the intifada and that, as a result, they call more urgently than ever for the world's attention.

The report quotes the justifications advanced by the Israeli government for the severe restrictions imposed on the Palestinian press through a complex of far-reaching emergency laws and military ordinances: restrictions which go well beyond mere censorship to include such sanctions as the suppression of publications, the prosecution of their editors and proprietors, the de-

tention without trial of a large number of journalists and even on occasion their summary deportation, again without any legal process.

Israel, the report states in its concluding chapter, claims that these measures are necessary to curb attempts by the press to incite Palestinians to resist the authorities and to carry out acts of violence. But the fact that the intifada erupted after more than twenty years of such restrictions and is now sustained with virtual unanimity by all sections of the population of the occupied territories demonstrates, the authors add, that whether they are justified or not, the measures have proved to be markedly unsuccessful.

The further Israeli argument that an occupying power has the right to censor the press in the territory it occupies, because the situation is one of wartime emergency, is examined in a legal

appendix by a graduate of the Columbia University School of Law, Lisa Fleischman. She presents the counter-argument that an occupation which is maintained for twenty years "has assumed a condition of permanence" and so cannot expect to benefit from the emergency character of a normal occupation. Because Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza has been so prolonged, and because it has been accompanied by "actions which do not accord with the idea of a temporary occupation" (such as the establishment of Israeli settlements, the annexation of Arab Jerusalem and the evident intention to annex some or all of the occupied territories), Ms. Fleischman reaches the conclusion that:

Continuing to maintain a regime of heavy and systematic censorship in response to the formalistic legal status of occupation... is excessive and violates interna-

tional human rights standards. After a detailed examination of the restrictions imposed by the Israeli government on the press in the occupied territories (including East Jerusalem), the authors of Journalism under Occupation reach the conclusion that, whether these restrictions are effective or not.

Israel's regulation of the Palestinian press is an onerous system that has curtailed the rights of Palestinians to free expression and to due process (of law), during periods of both unrest and relative calm. On these grounds, CPJ and Article 19 believe that a reevaluation by Israel of its policies is long overdue — Middle East International, London.

\*Journalism under Occupation published jointly by the Committee to Protect Journalists in New York and Article 19, London 1988, £4.95.

## Hungary's reforms open cracks in Warsaw Pact

By George Jahn  
The Associated Press

BUDAPEST, Hungary — Cracks are opening in the Warsaw Pact as Hungary's Communist leadership abandons agreements with its military allies in the East in pursuit of new friends and business ties in the West.

East Germany is the latest to join the chorus of hard-line East European critics of the reformist Hungarians, its ire provoked by Budapest's decision to open a westward gate for thousands of politically and economically frustrated East German refugees.

State-controlled East German media have charged that Hungary was paid by West Germany, and the East Berlin foreign ministry filed a formal protest last week

saying Hungary had broken its word by opening the frontier.

Hungary, along with Poland, is in the front rank of reform in the Eastern bloc, far eclipsing Soviet President Mikhail S. Gorbachev's more modest campaigns.

### NEWS ANALYSIS

Where the Soviets have adjusted their Communist-dominated system to introduce a measure of democracy and personal freedom, Hungary's Communist leadership has pledged to allow free elections by next June that could end the party's 43-year hold on power.

While the Soviets favour reducing central control of industries,

sentiment in Hungary has swung to scrapping all state interference in the economy in favour of market forces.

Gorbachev has repeatedly said the Soviet Union should learn from Hungary's entrepreneurial successes in agriculture and manufacturing as well as innovative practices by other Moscow allies.

On Tuesday, the Soviet foreign ministry spokesman, Gennady Gerasimov, indicated Kremlin reservations about Budapest's role in the refugee exodus when he described the action as "unusual." But Moscow has shown no inclination to get directly involved in the dispute.

Hungarian officials have been candid about the risks of the country's shift.

"There is a danger of Hungary becoming isolated in Eastern Europe as some of the things Hungary is doing irritate our neighbours and allies," Foreign Minister Gyula Horn told Hungarian radio on Aug. 29. "Altering our approach, however, would mean curtailing our freedom of action."

### Aspirations

An unprecedented plan announced Sept. 8 to cooperate with neutral Austria and non-aligned Yugoslavia in setting up demilitarised zones along common borders is perhaps the clearest sign of Hungary's cautious move away from the Warsaw Pact.

Hungary's aspirations extend even farther westward, with lead-

ers knocking on the doors of the 12-nation European Economic Community.

Hungary already has privileges with the lucrative common market unique within the Eastern bloc, and Hungarian leaders used the East German refugee stand-off to press their case with West German Chancellor Helmut Kohl for a political voice in the community.

West Germany did not go public with a promise to support those Hungarian wishes. But Kohl subsequently said his country will give full backing to Hungary's economic reforms, and expectations are that West German gratitude over the East German exodus will translate into generous financial aid.

U.S. President George Bush's praise for reforms during a July visit also has been well received here, as well congressional extension to Hungary of most favoured nation trading status for three years, instead of the customary one year.

Hungary's leaders say they have Soviet blessings for the increasing independence that is moving them closer to the West, but the reforms are breaking Budapest away from some other traditional allies.

Relations are worst with Bucharest because of disputes over the fate of 1.7 million ethnic Hungarians in Romania. Hungary says they are being systematically persecuted, an accusation Romania denies.

Tensions exploded after Hungary broke an agreement two years ago committing it to return all those fleeing Romania. Since then, more than 20,000 Romanians — mostly ethnic Hungarians — have found sanctuary in Hungary.

Relations hit bottom in July, after Horn expressed anxiety that the war of words could escalate to violence.

He told reporters without being more specific that Romania's state media had carried "certain kinds of military threats" against his country.

Horn, referring to Romania's boast in April that it could build nuclear missiles, expressed fears that Hungary could be a target of such weapons one day.

The Hungarian defence minis-

try gave up all pretense of "fraternal" ties with the Romanian military Sept. 7, announcing that Romania's deputy defence minister would not visit as planned.

Tensions of a different kind have been building on Hungary's northern border with Czechoslovakia.

Because of budgetary and environmental pressures, Hungary abruptly stopped work in May on a joint Danube River dam project agreed to in 1977, enraging Czechoslovak partners.

A high-level meeting Sept. 9 ended without agreement on what to do. While the Czechoslovaks accused Hungary of breaking their word, the Hungarians said the Czechoslovaks were planning to "violate international law" by unilaterally diverting a river that forms part of the two countries' common boundary.

Growing bitterness over the Gabčíkovo-Nagymaros dam project has been exacerbated by political differences.

The Hungarian Communist leadership also used the Aug. 21 anniversary of the 1968 Warsaw Pact invasion of Czechoslovakia to denounce the action that crushed the reform movement.

### LETTERS

#### Not true

REFERRING to your article "Raw fat smuggled in sewage trucks — is it fit for consumption?" (Jordan Times, Sept. 18), you have attributed to me a statement that fat samples were being tested at the police department laboratories and that the investigation had not yet given clues as to whether the fat could have adverse effects on health.

I must clarify that I did not give such a statement and the laboratories of the police department are not authorised to test whether foodstuff is suitable for human consumption or not. The Ministry of Health and its laboratories are the only authorised bodies to do so.

Dr. Sulaiman Qubain  
Head of the Primary  
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Ministry of Health

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## Institute strives to improve preventive health care programmes for children

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordan's continuous emphasis on public health took on a new dimension with the establishment of the Institute of Child Health and Development (ICHD) in 1986. Primarily concerned with preventive health care, ICHD provides professional services to pregnant mothers and preschool children. In so doing, children's handicaps are diagnosed and assessed at an early stage and corrective measures are promptly taken. That way, treatment becomes more effective.

The Institute's role does not stop here. Follow up on the child's health and development of the mother's health awareness are equally important. And being the first of its kind to handle minor handicaps, the ICHD also provides training of nurses for other health centres in the Kingdom.

During a state visit of Their Majesties King Hussein and Queen Noor to Sweden in September 1984, Queen Noor signed a letter of intent of cooperation between Jordan and Sweden concerning child health and welfare. As a result, the Swedish Save the Children "Rad-da Barnen" established and financed the Institute of Child

Health and Development in Jordan in cooperation with the Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF). The Centre started rendering its services in November 1986 using rented premises at Sweileh, north of Amman.

Its aim was to improve preventive health care programmes for children as well as increase people's awareness and understanding of basic health preventive methods and techniques. "I've been here for more than two years. The increasing number of patients received at the Centre indicates the seriousness and eagerness of the people to learn this type of health care," said Dr. Jansson, a Swedish pediatrician and previous ICHD director. He will be making periodic visits to Jordan as an expert for follow up.

Jansson stressed that the awareness and goodwill of the society in preventing diseases would greatly help avoid the occurrence of certain deviations that unchecked would have resulted in catastrophic cases.

The Institute has now concluded its own building adjacent to the old one in Sweileh. This was inaugurated by Her Majesty Queen Noor in late January 1989. The Institute's function is not

static. It constantly monitors the progress of the patients by collecting data on health requirements, development and deviations. Based on the data, programmes are designed to respond to the needs of children's health in Jordan, in general. "Jordan, unlike other developing countries of the same socio-economic status, is considered to be fairly good in implementing preventive methods. However, the country needs to improve and develop these methods," Dr. Jansson said. He explained that usually preventive programmes are a burden on the country's economy especially when the country is still in a transitional period.

Asked about the reason for choosing Sweileh for the institute's site, Jansson said the site should be reachable by the largest number of people. More so, the people living in the area are of various social statuses. He stressed that preventive health programmes should reach all individuals whether healthy or sick, rich or poor, educated or ignorant.

Before touring the premises, Jansson gave a brief resume of the centre's activities. He pointed out that the project would be a failure

without dealing with the prenatal care. "If we were only working with children and not with pregnant mothers, then the project would not have fulfilled its purpose. The two must go together," he explained. To date, the number of patients that have benefited from the Institute's services is 400 pregnant mothers and some 1,600 children. "We cannot take care of all handicaps, but we practically assess each handicap coming to us and refer it to specialised centres depending on the nature and severity of the problem," he said.

"What makes our institute outstanding," he added, "is that we are specialised in treating children with minor and moderate handicaps. There are no other centres to deal with such cases in Jordan."

The institute also serves as a training centre for Mother and Child Health Care (MCH) staff from all over the Kingdom and for nursing students from the University of Jordan. This is an indispensable service if the preventive programmes are to be effective and rewarding.

There are three main operational units at the Institute: MCH, Child Development Clinic

and Epidemiology Research.

MCH aims at introducing and developing new methods and techniques in preventing health care for pregnant mothers and preschool children. The unit comprises an integral team consisting of a local pediatrician, a midwife, staff nurses and a laboratory technician.

Dr. Hind Dawani, present director of the institute said that services given at the unit are mostly of preventive nature but treatment is sometimes given for special cases.

Dawani, who is also a pediatrician, emphasised the necessity to bring children to the institute when they are in good health. Screening children on regular basis "allow us" to detect any deficiency in the development of the child. "The earlier this deficiency is known, the easier it is to treat. The unit also advises parents on vaccination and nutrition."

The Child Development Clinic has a team consisting of a social worker, social counselor, child psychiatrist and special preschool teacher. The team works closely with both parents and child to handle the problems on hand. The clinic employs the Lekotek



Employing the Lekotek Technique

technique — a Swedish term now used internationally — which literally means playing and exercising the disability.

Mrs. Lena Nordenmark, section leader and the clinical child psychologist, explained that the Lekotek method is not physiotherapy but "it is a sort of practice for the various disabili-

ties attained through playing." The preschool, supervised by a specialised teacher has special playing and learning toys "chosen adequately to serve the purpose."

Mrs. Nordenmark said.

Social worker, Mrs. Hiam Inshawat stressed the importance of the awareness and understanding of the parents towards their chil-

dren handicaps. "We should meet with both, the father and the mother, to thoroughly discuss their child disability and its implication on their day-to-day life." She said that through discussion and consultation "we would give the appropriate advice, enabling them to handle the situation."

One of the child development unit's main responsibilities is to brief the parents on the institute work in general and the unit's in specific "so as to give them the choice in deciding whether they would be able to cope with us or not," Mrs. Inshawat said.

"Most of the visiting parents," she added, "would appreciate our work and would follow up the whole programme from the very start."

The epidemiology unit is a research centre which studies the incidence, distribution and control of diseases in the population. The unit is responsible to collect data of preschool children and pregnant mothers received at the institute for future and further schemes.

A mobile team of instructors is another unit at the institute. This team is responsible for the preventive health training programmes given for the various staff of child health and development.

## Kenya rediscovers traditional food plants

KENYANS are eating themselves to death. Not from too much food but from too little of the right kind of nutrition brought on by an addiction to so-called "modern" foods which, increasingly, the average Kenyan can barely afford.

Kenya has a high population growth rate and low nutritional levels, so that increasing food production has to be a national priority. But the food problem is being compounded by new eating habits over the last decade.

"Modern" in the urban Kenyan kitchen — and increasingly in rural areas — means cooking with a few popular non-indigenous plants, maize included, resulting in monotonous diets and exorbitant prices for the commodities.

The craze to plant and use non-indigenous crops was originally prompted by the appearance of high-yielding varieties.

The fact that they needed expensive fertilisers and pesticides made them all the more fashionable because they were seen to be "scientific."

But over the years oil prices have pushed up the cost of agricultural chemicals to unaffordable levels. Tired and overworked soils, the unstable oil industry, high population densities and continuing widespread poverty have dulled the gloss on the Green Revolution in Africa.

Prompted by the crisis in food quality and quantity, a new coalition has pooled the talents and functions of its three member organisations to research the potential of the country's indigenous food plants and to promote their use.

The Kenya Freedom from Hunger Council (KFHC), the National Museums of Kenya (NMK) and Worldview Interna-

tional Foundation (WIF) have raised funds from international donors to set up a project to further this goal.

The Indigenous Food Plants Programme (IFPP) began work at the beginning of the year. According to ethnobiologist Patrick Mamund, more than 70 indigenous fruits and vegetables, which are no longer used but have high nutritional value, have already been identified and documented.

IFPP held a seminar in July for a cross-section of non-governmental agencies.

Apart from improving the country's food security and people's nutritional levels, explained seminar chairman Moses Mbugua of KFHC, the programme will help conserve Africa's genetic diversity, heritage and environment.

To forestall the loss of Africa's stock of plant genes, the programme will propagate and preserve threatened indigenous species. Conservation gardens will be established at the country's museums and the NMK will collaborate with the gene bank in Kenya.

The programme is already being implemented in six districts of Kenya, half in the drylands, the other half in more humid areas.

The research to identify indigenous plants now or formerly used for food will also analyse their nutritional properties. The reason why these became unfashionable with consumers will be investigated and solutions sought. A promotional campaign will then follow.

This is where the expertise of WIF, a communications promotion agency, enters the picture. Through its Nairobi Media Centre, specialists in development communication will undertake an

information programme with women's groups in planting, cooking and marketing these plants.

"You cannot talk about food at the family level and not talk to women. They are the best change agents for a programme like this," said Professor Wangari Maathai, of the successful Kenyan tree-planting movement, Green Belt, who attended the seminar.

Research will not be centred on plant species alone. It will also investigate people's attitudes, traditions and taboos to help in the creation of the right media mix.

Once IFPP is securely established, at the end of the initial three-year programme period, co-operating agencies, agricultural organisations and women's groups are to take over management of the projects under IFPP staff guidance — PANOS.

## Doomsday clock — a new focus

By Sherel T. Prasso  
The Associated Press

CHICAGO — The bulletin of atomic scientists, whose clock has ticked a few minutes before nuclear midnight for 42 years, says it will begin taking environmental dangers, poverty and other threats into account in moving the hands.

During the cold war and détente, the clock represented the world's proximity to nuclear annihilation. With the easing of U.S.-Soviet tensions, the clock also will reflect other dangers to survival, said editor Len Ackland.

"It's a recognition that international security has to be thought about in more than simple military terms," Ackland said. "It

doesn't mean in any way that military security is less important."

The "clock" isn't a real timepiece; it is a logo of a clock face printed in the bulletin. Beginning this week with the October issue, the "Doomsday clock" logo will soon consist of the clock face superimposed on a globe.

The clock, which first appeared in 1947, has represented an estimate by the editors and an international board of scientists of the world's proximity to the nuclear destruction. The hands have been reset 12 times.

The closest it ever got to midnight, 11:57, was in 1951, after the Soviets exploded an atom bomb, and again in 1983, when U.S.-Soviet arms talks were sus-

pending.

The clock has remained at 11:54 since January 1988, when the United States and Soviet Union signed a treaty to eliminate intermediate-range nuclear weapons.

"In the past year and a half, we have certainly seen progress in improving the U.S.-Soviet Union arms control negotiations," Ackland said in a telephone interview from Oak Park, Illinois, home. "Once tensions dropped down, it enabled us to take a look around and recognise there are many other dangers that threaten our survival, and environmental concerns are probably the most conspicuous."

Chernobyl  
John Peoples, director of the

Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory near Chicago, said the change in focus is necessary and important, if not tardy. He said one has to pay attention to the environment, including the Chernobyl and Bhopal accidents.

In 1986, the Chernobyl nuclear power plant in the Soviet Union exploded, spewing radiation that killed at least 32 people and eventually swirled around the globe. A gas leak from a Union Carbide pesticide plant killed more than 3,400 people in Bhopal, India, in 1984.

The journal began as a newsletter among scientists of the Manhattan project — the top-secret U.S. effort during World War II to develop the atomic bomb before the axis powers.

## Pornography sweeps Yugoslavia

By Andrej Gustinic  
Reuters

BELGRADE — Beleaguered by inflation, unemployment and debt, beset by political and ethnic rivalries, Yugoslavia is also in the grip of a pornography boom that astonishes many visitors.

Scores of erotic magazines displaying explicit acts are on sale at street kiosks alongside official periodicals and comic books produced by the same publishing houses which print Yugoslavia's main newspapers.

"At least in the west there are specialised stores and cinemas for pornography," said feminist author Slavica Drakulic "here, I'm greeted by unpleasant sights whenever I go to my local news stand."

She said problems such as Yugoslavia's 800 per cent inflation and nationalist clashes between Serbs and ethnic Albanians which killed 25 people this year had turned pornography and the exploitation of women into marginal issues that few took seriously.

But Drakulic is a lone voice in a country where there are no age restrictions in Belgrade cinemas, very few letters of protest to the press and no equivalent of the anti-pornography groups that exist in the west.

State television screens sex shows and films late at night, and

ordinary commercials feature varying degrees of nudity. Seven of the 18 films playing in Belgrade cinemas in August were sex movies.

It is quite different from the United States, Sweden, the Netherlands, Britain and other Western countries where authorities face strong public pressure to curb pornography.

And it is astounding in a country under communism, a system that usually imposes strict press controls including curbs on "decadent" Western-style pornography.

"We have received exactly one protest letter," Mica Jovanovic, head of Belgrade's third television channel, said. "We are responding to the wishes of our viewers, most of whom criticise us for not being hard-core enough."

The third channel runs a phone-in talk show Friday nights which incorporates clips from erotic films followed by a movie.

"The Yugoslav erotic press is the freest in the world, both in content and, even more, in its promotion and distribution," media critic Bogdan Tiranovic said in a recent article.

"All you have to do is stroll to the nearest Kiosk, which will openly offer you... domestic pornographic (magazines), which multiply every day like mushrooms after rain."



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## Brady plan reversing funding drain

# Economist points to structural disequilibrium in Arab states

**BAHRAIN (R)** — Arab debtor nations must introduce wide-ranging structural reforms to stem capital outflow, according to a senior Gulf economist.

Arab external debt surged to \$140 billion in 1988 from \$68 billion in 1982 while accumulated capital flight from Arab debtor nations was \$40 billion during 1987-1988 alone, Gulf International Bank (GIB) economist Henry Azzam said.

"What several Arab countries need is to address the structural disequilibrium facing their economies and not only borrow additional funds to help them manage their current debt situation," Azzam said in a monthly report published Sunday.

Excessive consumption and rising budget and current account deficits coupled with an increasing burden of debt repayment and massive outflow of private capital were the main causes of the Arab debt problem, Azzam said.

His report named the group of indebted Arab nations as Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Libya, Morocco, North Yemen, Oman, South Yemen, Sudan, Syria and Tunisia.

The average ratio of total external debt to gross domestic product (GDP) for the group rose to 65.8 per cent in 1987 from 52.5 in 1982 — well into the range of the highest 17 indebted countries in the world, the report said.

"Sound debt management policies are needed to gain a breathing space that would allow the indebted Arab countries ample time to implement structural changes," Azzam said.

"During the resequencing period, broad based structural reforms should be implemented, aiming at... restoring the confidence of... citizens in their economic investment," he added.

Azzam said economic restructuring should include reducing budget deficits as a percentage of GDP, liberalising interest rates and flexible exchange rate policies.

Privatisation of state enterprises, gradual elimination of price controls and reforms of legal and accounting systems — particularly regarding disclosure of information and bankruptcy — were also needed.

Azzam said that since most external Arab debt was contained

within the region, a joint effort between Arab development funds and international Arab banks could also be considered.

Arab aid agencies granted \$18.8 billion in concessional credits and loans between 1973-1987 but this formed only a small part of their total lending capacity, he said.

Meanwhile, the World Bank said Sunday that as the debt reduction plan authored by U.S. Treasury Secretary Nicholas Brady begins to kick in, the debt repayment drain that is helping undermine Third World economies should be reversed.

The bank, unveiling its annual report, also said it was recommending itself to alleviating poverty in the Third World, which now affects 950 million people.

The lending agency, which makes loans to the developing world, said poor countries have been overwhelmed by the cost of repaying their debts at the same time that commercial banks have virtually closed their doors to new assistance.

The bank said it increased its new lending to the developing world by more than 10 per cent in the fiscal year ended June 30, to \$21.4 billion and expected to lend \$20 billion to \$25 billion in the current year.

A bank official said lending this year will be "on the high end or even perhaps exceed the \$25 billion."

Of this, it is estimated that the bank itself will lend \$15 billion to \$19 billion, while the International Development Association, which makes essentially interest-free loans to the poorest countries, would provide \$5.7 billion.

Commitments to the 17 highly indebted, middle-income countries accounted for 49 per cent of total bank lending in the year just ended compared with 43 per cent the year before.

The report said 1988 was a dismal year for the Third World, with economic growth failing to keep pace with population growth not only in sub-Saharan Africa but also in highly indebted countries such as Mexico and Brazil.

"Some countries are facing in-

creasingly difficult domestic political situations that have inhibited their ability to adjust as quickly as desired," the report said.

Many countries have started to implement serious economic reforms, but they "must recognise that this is only the first step in a long and difficult process of a return to sustainable, steady growth," it warned.

Making matters worse has been the growing drain of money from needy countries as the volume of new loans fails to keep pace with rising debt-service costs.

The bank estimated that in calendar year 1988 total disbursements to the Third World amounted to \$92 billion, while debt repayments and interest costs were \$142 billion.

The result was an outflow of some \$50.1 billion, compared with \$38.3 billion in 1987.

Until 1983 developing countries were net recipients of loans and investment.

Bank officials blamed the turnaround on the reluctance of commercial banks to keep lending after the debt crisis erupted in 1982, but they hope Brady's debt reduction plan will reverse the trend.

"It's an issue that has been plaguing the developing countries for some time now, and we're hopeful that with the movement

towards debt service reduction and actual reductions in the stock of debt under the framework of the Brady plan these negative net transfers will be reversed in the future, or at least ameliorated," an official said.

The Brady plan is designed to help countries reduce their stock of debt, in part, by providing money that can be used to buy it at a discount in the market.

The annual report shows that the bank itself is contributing to the flow of funds out of the developing world.

In fiscal 1989 the bank took in \$1.93 billion more from the 17 largest indebted countries than it lent out, compared with a net transfer of \$1.27 billion in 1988.

But officials denied that the figures show the bank has become part of the problem rather than part of the solution.

They said the bank had increased operations to the middle-income debtors but that a pause in lending to Brazil and Argentina, delayed because of economic and political problems, had distorted the figures.

Although the debt crisis has taken up a lot of the bank's time, it has not removed it from its central goal of reducing poverty, the report said.

## Swedish firms display products in Amman

**AMMAN (J.T.)** — On the occasion of the visit to Jordan by King Gustaf of Sweden and Queen Silvia, a several day exhibition of Swedish products was opened in Amman Monday by Swedish Ambassador Lars Lomback.

On display is a variety of Swedish industrial goods, cars, furniture, medical appliances, pharmaceuticals and foodstuffs.

The ambassador made a statement on the occasion, commending the existing friendly ties between Sweden and Jordan and expressing satisfaction with the level of bilateral cooperation in different areas.

Lomback also referred to a number of development projects being carried out in the country with Swedish assistance and said that a Swedish company will contribute to the establishment of an electric power project in southern

Jordan. The following Swedish companies are represented at the exhibition: Volvo, SAS, Saab, Swedtel ABB, the Swedish Trading Council, Electrolux and Atlas Copco.

In an answer to a Jordan Times' question, Swedtel representative said the exhibition is a good kickoff for the transfer of technology to help Jordanians build an infrastructure in technical fields.

Jordan has many potentials and should try a new approach since its manpower is highly skilled, he said. The Swedtel representative noted that together with know-how must come management and stress on high quality products. He noted that having mastered these two elements, Jordan will have a real potential to become self-sufficient in several fields.

## U.S. firms widen operations

**NEW YORK (AP)** — U.S. manufacturing companies increased their investments overseas in the first half of 1989, the Conference Board said. U.S. companies announced 99 new manufacturing projects in the first six months of the year, up from 90 in the first half of last year, the business-supported research group has said. Of the total, 53 were acquisitions of foreign-owned companies, 33 were joint ventures, eight involved building new plants abroad and five represented major expansions of overseas locations, the Conference Board said. Western Europe was the leading region, accounting for 57 of the 99 new projects, followed by 20 in the Pacific region, 14 in Canada and five in Latin America. Britain was the leading nation with 18. "The age of retrenchment in American manufacturing appears to be over," James Green, an international investment specialist for the Conference Board, said in a statement. Dollar figures were reported for only 23 of the 99 new investments. Those totalled \$6.1 billion.

# Kuwaiti minister expects \$18 a barrel oil price for 3 years

**NICOSIA (Agencies)** — Kuwait's oil minister has said petroleum prices are likely to remain stable at around \$18 a barrel for three years, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES) reported Monday.

Sheikh Ali Khalifa Al Sabah made the remark Sept. 15 during a meeting of the Oxford energy seminar in England, the respected weekly newsletter reported.

He cited three factors holding prices steady: A lower than expected increase in demand for oil produced by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), a possible increase in OPEC's production capacity after two or three years, and continuing competition for markets between members of the group.

Firstly, Sheikh Ali said although demand for OPEC oil could rise by one million or 1.25 million barrels a day (b/d) next year, this would be partially offset by an increase in non-OPEC supply such as the North Sea or Alaska.

"So the overall increase in demand call on OPEC oil next year is not likely to be more than one

million barrels a day, rather perhaps a little less," he was quoted as saying.

Secondly, Sheikh Ali said a number of OPEC nations in recent years have been delaying maintenance on their oil-exploitation equipment, or failing to invest in new exploration.

This, he said, made an increase in OPEC's overall production capacity to beyond 25 million b/d within the next two or three years unlikely, adding however:

"But if a sufficient number of OPEC countries plan realistically to raise their output capacity today, it is likely to be achieved — perhaps not to the extent of the exaggerated claims that have been made or are likely to be made by some OPEC ministers, but an increase in capacity will probably be forthcoming over the next two to three years."

Thirdly, regarding the market, Sheikh Ali said "I do not see much of an improvement in bringing about a reduction of competition" for market share between the members of the world oil group.

Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates are among countries that have been producing above

their OPEC quotas at times this year, complaining that the most recent quotas set by the group were inadequate.

Sheikh Ali said in Oxford that "if OPEC wants to solve its problems in a realistic way, it must look at the positions of problem countries — countries which have long felt they have been cheated or not given their due share with regard to quotas."

"Putting these three factors together, I would come to the conclusion that the likely outcome over the next three years will be holding the prices in nominal terms at around the current levels," he was quoted as saying. His expectation for prices was "\$18 a barrel — give or take a couple of dollars."

The energy seminar brought together oil experts, economists and officials from producing countries to discuss developments in the market as well as other energy-related issues.

MEES also quoted Iraq's oil minister said his nation will stick to its OPEC oil-output quota despite a recent increase in Baghdad's export capacity.

The minister, Issam Al Chalabi, was speaking after the opening of a second phase of a twin pipeline across Saudi Arabia that adds 1.15 million barrels to Iraq's daily export capacity.

Iraq's output quota decided by OPEC is 2.78 million b/d.

"We will continue to hold to the quota and we will press the others to hold to their quotas also," Al Chalabi told the weekly newsletter, referring to the other members of OPEC.

The newsletter said the completion of the second phase of the pipeline, known as Ipa-2, would raise the line's capacity to 1.65 million b/d by late November.

In addition to the pipeline, the opening of a second berth and the deepening of the channel at the port of Mina Al Bakr in the Gulf also will contribute to increasing Iraq's export capacity, MEES reported.

In all, it is estimated that the country's overall export capacity would rise as high as 4.1 million b/d by the end of the year, from a current level of about 2.65 million.

The newsletter reiterated previous reports that the first shipment through the Ipa-2 pipeline would be loaded Sept. 19 at the Saudi port of Yanbu on the Red Sea.

Iraq has been hoping to increase its oil revenues to pay for reconstruction of its economy, shattered by the eight-year Gulf war.

During the war, Iraqi oil exports fell to as little as one million b/d at times because of the closure of Gulf outlets and the halting of oil flow through a trans-Syrian pipeline. Syria supported Iraq's enemy Iran during the war.

An Iranian newspaper close to the government said Monday an increase in oil prices will only be achieved if Gulf Arab countries improve their relations with Iran.

"The security and stability of the region requires a collective effort on the part of all countries in the Gulf," the English-language Tehran Times commented in an editorial.

## ECONOMIC NEWS BRIEFS

### Arabs criticise EC credit restrictions

**TUNIS (R)** — The governors of Arab central banks criticised Monday credit restrictions which the European community (EC) plans to impose on loans to Third World countries. A statement issued after a meeting of the governors in Tunis said the restrictions, which will require high capital adequacy ratios for such loans, would have negative effects on the activities of Arab banks based in Europe. "It means that all countries other than those in the EC, Saudi Arabia and Turkey are declared high risk and the banks will have to cover credits to them fully or increase their own reserves," a Tunisian financier said. The measures are part of the Basle accord of 1988. The statement said the central bank governors would raise the issue of the restrictions at international meetings. The Arab Monetary Fund and the Federation of Arab Banks would look at ways of alleviating the effects of the Arab banks. About 60 Arab banks operate in EC countries.

### Oman to tax locally owned companies

**DUBAI (R)** — Oman has decided to impose corporate tax on wholly Omani-owned companies starting from this year, business sources in Muscat said. Companies owned partially by foreigners are already paying corporate tax of up to 50 per cent, depending on the amount of revenues and rate of foreign ownership. "The legislation for Omani-owned companies to pay corporate tax was in effect, but every year the sultan was extending the tax holiday for them," one businessman contacted by telephone in Muscat said. He said a decree issued Sept. 16 clamped down corporate taxes on Omani-owned companies. The sources said Omani-owned companies will be exempted from tax for up to 30,000 Omani riyals (\$82,500) for their revenues. For revenues between 30,000 and 170,000 Omani riyals (\$82,500 to \$465,000) the corporate tax rate is five per cent and for revenues over 170,000 riyals the rate will be 7.5 per cent. There is no personal income tax in Oman.

### Turkish steel workers end strike

**ANKARA (R)** — An agreement to end a 137-day strike by Turkish iron and steel workers was signed Sunday but may lead to a dispute within the union, the semi-official Anatolian News Agency said. Government negotiator Cemil Cicek, a senior cabinet minister, told the agency that 24,000 workers on strike since May 4 were scheduled to report for work Monday at Turkey's two largest state-run iron and steel plants. The strikers sought wage rises up to 550 per cent, which would have brought their average monthly pay to the equivalent of \$61. A protocol gave workers a 120 per cent wage rise for one year. Fringe benefits and bonus payments agreed to by the government would push up the rate of the overall increase further. The number of Turkish work days lost through strikes reached two million in the first seven months of 1988 more than in the whole of last year.

### Tunisia, Morocco harmonise trade

**TUNIS (R)** — Tunisia and Morocco have signed an agreement allowing businessmen to denominate trade between the two countries in local currencies, a Tunisian central bank official said Monday. The central banks will settle the balance in convertible currencies monthly, he added. Tunisia has similar arrangements with Libya and Algeria and expects to sign one soon with Mauritania, the fifth members of the Arab Maghreb Union set up last February. Tunisian businessmen prefer, however, to receive payments in convertible currencies because the central bank allows them to retain a portion to cover travel and other expenses.

### Iran, France review financial row

**NICOSIA (AP)** — Iran and France agreed to speed up settlement of a financial dispute during talks with a French envoy in Tehran Monday, the Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA) reported. The agency said Francois Scheer, director-general of the French foreign ministry, agreed with Iranian officials on a timetable for monthly negotiations to be held alternately in Paris and Tehran. The report gave no further details of the meetings beyond saying that Scheer conferred with Mahmoud Vaezi, a foreign ministry official concerned with Europe and America. The Iranian media has been reporting that the purpose of Scheer's trip is to discuss repayment of a \$1 billion loan made to France by Iran in 1974. The loan was made to the French Eurodif consortium for a nuclear reprocessing scheme during the reign of the late Mohammad Reza Pahlavi.

### Mitsubishi Bank gets NYSE listing

**TOKYO (AP)** — Mitsubishi Bank Ltd. this week will become the Japan's first bank to be listed on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE), news reports have said. Mitsubishi Bank's listing on the NYSE will be made Sept. 19, the Nihon Keizai Shimbun, a major economic newspaper, has reported. Mitsubishi, Japan's fourth-largest commercial bank, announced the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission had agreed to list its shares on the NYSE. Mitsubishi will be the first Japanese bank to be listed on a U.S. stock exchange, and will be the ninth Japanese company to be listed on the NYSE, it said. Mitsubishi, set up in 1919, had 49.61 trillion yen (\$15 billion) in net income for its latest fiscal year, which ended March 31, 1989, according to a company report. The Tokyo-based bank has 245 domestic offices and 37 overseas affiliates in 24 countries.

## AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Monday, September 18, 1989  
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	92.3	93.2
U.S. dollar	609.7	615.7	Japanese yen (for 100)	417.1	421.3
Pound Sterling	956.2	965.8	Dutch guilder	276.4	279.2
Deutsche mark	311.3	314.4	Swedish crown	92.2	93.1
Swiss franc	361.1	364.7	Italian lira (for 100)	43.4	43.8
			Belgian franc (for 100)	148.7	150.3

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

**LONDON (R)** — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Monday.

One Sterling	1.5550/60	U.S. dollars	
One U.S. dollar	1.1850/60	Canadian dollar	
	1.9720/27	Deutsche mark	
	2.2233/40	Dutch guilders	
	1.7025/35	Swiss francs	
	41.25/38	Belgian francs	
	6.6530/80	French francs	
	1416/1417	Italian lire	
	146.80/90	Japanese yen	
	6.6475/525	Swedish crowns	
	7.1725/75	Norwegian crowns	
	7.6600/50	Danish crowns	
One ounce of gold	360.30/360.60	U.S. dollars	

## WORLD STOCK MARKETS

**SYDNEY** — Australia's share market closed marginally firmer after wandering listlessly for most of the day. The All Ordinaries index rose 2.2 to 1,736.0.

**TOKYO** — High bond yields and a roller coaster currency market kept many investors away from stocks, letting share prices close firmer in thin trade after a mostly mixed day. The Nikkei index rose 70.66 to 34,472.54.

**HONG KONG** — Prices ended firmer in active trading but profit-taking by local and Taiwanese investors dragged the Hang Seng index off the day's high of 2,679. It ended at 2,648.21, up 35.39.

**SINGAPORE** — Share prices fell over a broad front in moderate trading after afternoon profit-taking. The Straits Times industrial index fell 7.30 to 1,404.51.

**BOMBAY** — State-owned investment trusts propelled shares to a firmer close in sluggish trading after remaining mixed most of the day. Century Enka jumped 65 rupees to 2,925 on institutional buying. Standard firmed 10 to 470.

**FRANKFURT** — Shares ended higher as dealers shrugged off worries that triggered last week's steep slide. The DAX index rose 9.84 to 1,605.11.

**PARIS** — Prices were narrowly mixed in quiet trading, with Peugeot attracting most interest. The 50-share bourse indicator was up by 0.03 per cent.

**LONDON** — The market was quietly firmer as investors waited for a clear trend to emerge. "The market's come to a dead halt," said one dealer. At 1446 GMT the FTSE index was up 5.6 at 2,372.1.

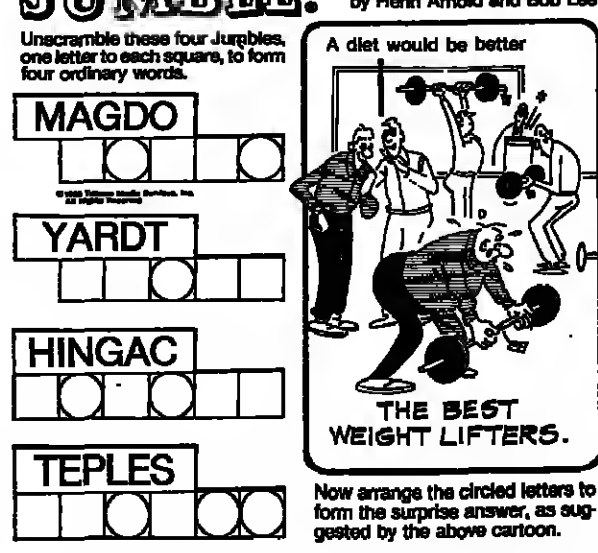
**NEW YORK** — Blue chips drifted lower amid continued worries over the health of the high yield, or junk, bond market. The Dow was off one at 2,673.

## THE BETTER HALF By Harris



"This ultrasonic unit is guaranteed to eliminate all household vermin. Now I can't find Stanley!"

## JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Print answer here: \_\_\_\_\_ (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: AHEAD BURST PEPTIC HANDED  
Answer: The doctor said the patient's heart was this — OFF THE "BEATIN" PATH

## Peanuts



## Mutt'n' Jeff



## Andy Capp





## S. Korea establishes peace prize to commemorate Seoul Olympics

SEOUL, South Korea (AP) — President Roh Tae-woo announced Sunday the inauguration of a \$300,000 "Seoul Peace Prize," commemorating the 1988 summer Olympics in Seoul and the Olympic spirit.

"We will inaugurate the Seoul Peace Prize to commemorate the glory of the Seoul Olympics and to enhance the reconciliation, advancement and peace we hoped to achieve through the Seoul Olympics," Roh said in a speech at a ceremony marking the first anniversary of the games in Seoul.

More than 14,000 athletes and officials from 160 countries joined in those games between Sept. 17 and Oct. 2 last year. It was the first boycott-free Olympics in 12 years.

Roh said the new peace prize would be awarded every two years, beginning next year, to an individual or organization distinguished itself in enhancing world peace and bringing together the human races.

Calling the Seoul Olympics "a genuine festival which realized a world dream of peace and reconciliation," the president said he hoped that the spirit of the Seoul Olympics would continue to help his country march forward.

"The Seoul Olympics have

already yielded fruits of friendship, understanding, reconciliation and peace in our country and many parts of the world, but that wave will further spread higher and wider through the 25th Olympics in Barcelona and in the next century," he said.

Officials said recipients of the "Seoul Peace Prize" will be selected by a non-governmental committee of Koreans in cooperation with an international jury. The prize committee will be composed of civilians recommended by the national assembly as well as the government, they said.

The prize will be awarded by the South Korean head of state on behalf of his people, they added.

The prize money will come from the "national sports fund" set up earlier this year with the \$140 million in profit raised from the Olympics.

Juan Antonio Samaranch, president of the International Olympic Committee, who was on hand Sunday, also lauded the Seoul Olympics as "the history's most successful sports festival that brought the world together."

Samaranch, who arrived Saturday to attend various Olympic anniversary programmes, presented an "IOC Cup" to Seoul Mayor Ko Un in praise of the South Korean capital's successful organisation of the Olympics.

After the brief ceremony at Olympic park under a light rain, Roh, Samaranch, former chief Seoul Olympic organiser park

plaid" and the "Structure for Seoul Olympic Winners."

The dignitaries also dedicated a \$2.5 million music fountain built inside the park to mark the first anniversary. The fountain, built by a West German firm, can shoot water 30 metres into the sky to various musical tunes.

A variety of cultural and entertainment programmes marking the first anniversary, including a fireworks display and a flower parade through downtown Seoul, were cancelled due to the rain.

### American, national baseball roundup

NEW YORK (R) — Standing of major league baseball teams after games played on Sunday (tabulate under won, lost, winning percentage, games back):

American League				
Eastern Division				
	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Toronto Blue Jays	83	67	.553	—
Baltimore Orioles	81	70	.536	2½
Milwaukee Brewers	76	74	.507	7
Boston Red Sox	73	76	.490	9½
New York Yankees	68	82	.453	15
Cleveland Indians	67	82	.450	15½
Detroit Tigers	57	94	.377	26½

Western Division				
	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Oakland Athletics	88	60	.595	—
California Angels	86	63	.577	2½
Kansas City Royals	86	63	.577	2½
Minnesota Twins	76	73	.507	12½
Texas Rangers	75	73	.446	13
Seattle Mariners	66	82	.423	22
Chicago White Sox	63	86	.423	25½

National League				
Eastern Division				
	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
Chicago Cubs	84	65	.564	—
St. Louis Cardinals	79	70	.530	5
New York Mets	78	70	.527	5½
Montreal Expos	78	71	.523	6
Pittsburgh Pirates	68	80	.459	15½
Philadelphia Phillies	61	88	.409	23

Western Division				
	Won	Lost	Pct	GB
San Francisco Giants	86	64	.573	—
Houston Astros	81	69	.540	5
San Diego Padres	81	69	.540	5
Los Angeles Dodgers	72	78	.480	14
Cincinnati Reds	70	80	.467	16
Atlanta Braves	58	92	.387	28

### SPORTS IN BRIEF

**BECKER TO COMPETE IN SEIKO SUPER TENNIS:** Boris Becker, the 1989 Wimbledon and U.S. Open champion, will lead a field of 32 men in the \$627,500 Seiko Super Tennis tournament Oct. 17-22, organisers said Monday. The tournament, part of the Nabisco Grand Prix series, will be played on the artificial court of the indoor Yoyogi national stadium, they said. Besides West German Becker, the defending champion and ranked second in the world, others in the field are Stefan Edberg of Sweden, No. 3 in the world Mats Wilander of Sweden,

No. 5, Andre Agassi of the United States, No. 6, and Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland, No. 9, the organisers added. Ivan Lendl of Czechoslovakia, No. 1 in the world, is not competing in the Seiko tournament this year. The singles winner receives \$100,000 the runner-up \$50,000 and the third-place finisher \$26,500 organisers said.

**LENDI MIGHT SKIP NEXT FRENCH OPEN:** Ivan Lendl, the world's top-ranked tennis player, is considering skipping next year's French Open tennis championships in order to prepare properly for Wimbledon, Lendl's coach Tony Roche said Monday. Roche said Lendl might bypass the second Grand Slam event of the year to give himself seven weeks of preparation on grass before Wimbledon, which he has never won. "Even if Ivan doesn't win Wimbledon in his career, he must be satisfied that he gave himself the right preparation to win," said Roche, who Sunday defeated his former doubles partner John Newcombe in the final of an exhibition Masters tournament at Sanctuary Cove resort.

**U.S. CLOSER TO WORLD CUP:** The United States took a

step closer to the World Cup soccer finals in Italy next year with a 1-0 victory on Sunday over El Salvador in a qualifying match for the North, Central American and Caribbean Soccer Confederation (Concacaf). In the 62nd minute, Hugo Perez, a naturalized American originally from El Salvador, scored the only goal with a sharp header past Salvadoran goalkeeper Carlos Riviera. The goal, in front of 3,700 fans in the 40,000-capacity Tiburcio Carías Andino Honduran national stadium, followed a first half dominated by the United States. The American players appeared to be firing as Eric Eichmann was brought off the bench to replace a flagging John Stollmeyer. El Salvador was unable to score and the loss ended their chance for a place in the 1990 World Cup finals, with just one point after five games (R).

**MARTIN JAITE WINS WEEKLONG TOURNAMENT:** Martin Jaite of Argentina won the \$175,000 18th Madrid Grand Prix tennis tournament by defeating Jordi Arrese of Spain in two sets, 6-3, 6-2, in the final Sunday before a crowd of 5,000 at the Club de Campo. Jaite earned \$31,000 for his victory in the

weeklong tournament, in which he was second-seeded, while runner-up Arrese, fourth-seeded, earned \$15,500. The Argentine player clearly dominated the match, which lasted one hour and 47 minutes. "My victory was easier than I expected," he said later. "I pressed hard because Arrese never approaches the net." "I never pressed and played excessively on the defensive," he said.

**FIVE-GOAL PSV CLOSE IN ON LEAGUE LEADERS:** PSV Eindhoven, seeking their fifth consecutive Dutch soccer league title, proved they have put uncertain early season form behind them by demolishing Den Haag 5-1 on Sunday and moving up to third in the table. Newly-promoted Den Haag, with home advantage, dominated the opening exchanges but once PSV's Dutch international midfielder Gerald Vanenburg struck in the 41st minute, their win was never in doubt. Wim Kieft extended the lead before halftime and Vanenburg added a splendid third after 67 minutes. Barry van Aerle made it four, with Frans Danen grabbing a consolation for Den Haag before Kieft completed the scoring four minutes from time.

## Nashwan beaten for 1st time

PARIS (R) — Dual English classic winner Nashwan was beaten for the first time in his career in a major horse racing upset at Longchamp on Sunday.

Nashwan, hailed in some quarters as one of the best horses for over 40 years, was using the group two Prix Niel as a warm-up for his final objective, next month's Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe.

But the Dick Hern-trained Colt, ridden by Willie Carson, could finish only third of the eight runners behind Golden Pheasant and French Glory, beaten one and a half lengths and a half length.

Nashwan started a hot 5-1 favourite after his successes in the English 2,000 guineas and derby earlier this year.

But after having every chance going into the final furlong (200 metres) of the one and a half mile (2.4 km) event Nashwan failed to reproduce his usual sparkle and was beaten on merit.

Doubts were immediately raised about whether the Colt would run in the Arc.

## Maradona forgiven as Napoli goes top

NAPOLI (R) — Diego Maradona, vilified a few weeks ago for his unauthorised vacation in Argentina, is once again Napoli's favourite son.

He managed the switch from villain to hero in just 45 minutes on Sunday, coming on as a substitute to help Napoli overturn a two-goal deficit against Fiorentina and move to the top of the Italian first division.

Maradona, making his first appearance at the San Paolo stadium since an acrimonious row with his club, shrugged off missing a penalty within two minutes of entering the fray to set up two goals as Napoli stormed to a 3-2 win.

With Maradona's summer sins apparently forgiven, Monday's sports pages were gushing in their praise of a player who was dubbed a scoundrel in August. "Maradona is a Homeric personality, great in good as well as in bad," when the game gets tough; the touch begins to play," said Turin's La Stampa newspaper.

Not to be outdone on the theme of ancient heroes, a picture caption in Il Giornale of Milan read: "Maradona: I came, I saw, I conquered."

Maradona, revelling in the adulation, thanked the Napoli fans for keeping faith with him. "Their chanting had an incredible effect on me," he said. "I have to thank the people because they still believe in me. Now I again feel that I am part of Napoli."

While Maradona still com-

mands the headlines in Italy, Jean-Pierre Papin continues to steal the limelight at Marseille, the French club Maradona has been linked with for several months.

A piece of raw veal was the main ingredient served up for the delight of 30,000 Marseille fans who revelled in two goals from Papin in the 2-0 win over St. Etienne.

Papin, who had not been expected to play after an injury in Wednesday's European cup match against Brondy of Denmark, covered the severe bruising on his left foot with the raw meat. Put on his scoring boots and struck again to take his tally to 10 goals in his last seven games for club and country.

The victory kept Marseille, the league and cup double winners, in third place, three points behind leaders Bordeaux.

In nice there was an unseemly clash on the training ground between team-mates Toni Kurbos and Fabien Piveteau before the home match with Montpellier, won 3-0 by Nice.

Striker Kurbos as kicked in the head by goalkeeper Piveteau after he complained the keeper had been too rough when the two went for the same ball. Kurbos ended up in hospital with stitches inside his mouth and slight concussion.

Piveteau, sent off on the opening day of the season in the match with Paris St. Germain, was immediately removed from the team and faces a club disciplinary

hearing on Tuesday.

West German first division leaders Bayern Munich carried on where they left off against Glasgow Rangers in the European Cup with a 5-1 thumping at Bochem nn Saturday.

Bayern's Scotland international Alan McNally, scorer of two of the goals, celebrated his double by donning traditional Bavarian leather shorts and paying a visit to Munich's beer festival.

PSV Eindhoven, seeking a record fifth consecutive Dutch title, also won 5-1 away in Den Haag to move within a point of joint leaders Roda JC and RKC with a game in hand.

All of PSV's goals came after the substitution of Brazilian striker Romario, who was replaced by Zambian Kalusha Bwalya with just 35 minutes played.

PSV coach Guus Hiddink said the switch was tactical. Kalusha playing wide on the left to allow more space for strikers Wim Kieft and Flenning Povlsen. Gerald Vanenburg and Kieft each scored twice.

Barcelona, like PSV one of Europe's most respected club sides, continued their poor start to the season with a 2-0 defeat at

Oviedo — their second loss in three Spanish League games.

The newspaper El Pais said most Barcelona players believed coach Johan Cruyff was preparing to leave the club and was looking for an excuse to be sacked.

But Cruyff was quick to deny the accusation. "I do not have any interest in leaving... I know too well the manoeuvres going on in this club and I'll soon know what is going on," he told El Pais.

### HOROSCOPE NOT RECEIVED

#### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
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North-South vulnerable, South deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ 9 8 5 3  
♥ A K 7 2  
♦ 7 4 3  
♣ 5 2

**WEST**  
♠ K J 6 2  
♥ 8 5  
♦ K 10 8 6  
♣ 10 9 8

**EAST**  
♠ 7 4  
♥ Q J 10 9 4  
♦ Q 5  
♣ 7 6 4 3

**SOUTH**  
♠ A Q 10  
♥ 6 3  
♦ A 9 2  
♣ K Q J

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
3 NT Pass 3 ♠ Pass  
Opening lead: Ten of ♠

It is all very well to contract for nine tricks at no trump. But that presupposes your ability to collect the required number of tricks. South didn't quite fulfill that condition on this hand from a rubber bridge game.

South's hand is a nightmare—a balanced powerhouse with an un-stopped major suit. His way of handling the matter was as good as any. His method of playing the hand, however, left something to be

desired. West led the top of his club sequence, and the play did not take long. Declarer won in hand, crossed to the king of hearts and finessed the ten of spades, losing to the jack. He won the club return, re-entered dummy with the ace of hearts and tried another "spade finesse." When that, too, lost, declarer could come to no more than eight tricks.

It was most unlucky to find both missing spade honors wrong—East was a 3-to-1 favorite to hold either the king or the jack. And double-dummy declarer can make the hand by stripping West of exit cards and then throwing him in with a diamond to force a lead up to the ace-queen of spades. However, there is a sure-trick line available against any distribution.

Look at the spade spots. Declarer is missing only two key spades. He can set up a second trick in spades by force, regardless of the location of the defender's honor cards in the suit. After winning the first trick, declarer should simply hang out the ace and queen of spades, forcing out the king. When he next gains the lead, he continues with the ten of spades to set up the win while there is still a heart entry on the table.

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### THE Daily Crossword by Samuel K. Flegner

ACROSS

- Pedro's house
- Impatient
- Boastful talk
- My Name
- (Sarayan)
- Valuable find
- Actor Danny
- De
- Get a — on
- West Pointer
- Airport near Paris
- Come into
- elmer
- S.A. capital
- Ranch rope
- Kind of poem
- de merite
- Pictured in
- sleep
- Lisa
- Coarse the
- Deflection
- device
- Black
- Upbeat in

DOWN

- Desert boat
- Boquet
- Bank
- customer
- Great Wood
- painting
- And so forth
- Paraglider
- Smith song
- Each and
- Hold back
- Friday
- Hun king
- Basin
- USA branch
- Handfish
- Letter opener
- Store
- Turn over
- leaf
- Hail
- Walter's
- burden
- Nothing
- Each sword
- Coward
- Arab bread
- Certain group
- Ration d—
- Browning?
- Dabit letters
- Halt
- Music finale
- Toward ship's
- left
- Insect sense
- organs
- Constructed
- Mother of
- Romulus and
- Recess
- Players
- pro

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Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 5:15, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30





Nuns of Mother Teresa's Missionaries of Charity order in Calcutta yesterday began non-stop prayers and fasting for her recovery.

## Mother Teresa's health raises future questions

CALCUTTA, India (AP) — The fragile health of Nobel laureate Mother Teresa has raised questions about the future of her worldwide charity organisation and whether the religious order she has oversaw can survive and continue to grow.

Her colleagues say they are not worried. "God will take care of tomorrow," one nun said. With her heart weakened by a Sept. 8 heart attack, Mother Teresa has been fighting recurring chest pains, fever and undi-

closed infection. The illness striking the 79-year-old Roman Catholic nun has focused attention on who will succeed her as leader of the Missionaries of Charity, the order she established 39 years ago to care for the destitute and the dying in the slums of India's largest city.

Mother Teresa has publicly sidestepped the questions. "God will find another person, more humble, more devoted, more obedient to him, and the

society will go on," she said recently when asked about her successor.

Many of the nuns believe it's improper to talk now about succession, saying the order will run as smoothly as ever. But privately, two names frequently surface as possible candidates — Sister Agnes and Sister Priscilla. Both are Indians in their mid-50s.

Sister Priscilla is Mother Teresa's secretary and supervises the charity's work. "We live for the day and God will take care of tomorrow. All is in his hands," she said. "Let us hope and pray she returns from the hospital fully recovered."

lege girl known as Subhashini Das. She now stays at Mother Teresa's bedside at the Woodlands Nursing Home where the world-renowned nun was admitted Sept. 5 with high fever and irregular heartbeat.

Sister Agnes, who acts as the order's chief spokeswoman, joined Mother Teresa in 1949 when she was a 19-year-old col-

## Malaysia's ninth king sworn in

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — Sultan Azlan Muhiyiddin Shah, hereditary ruler of Perak state, was installed as the ninth king of Malaysia in an elaborate ceremony at the national palace Monday.

The 61-year-old former top jurist was proclaimed *yang di-Pertuan agong* (one who is chief among the most prominent) and constitutional monarch of Malaysia's 17 million people by Prime Minister Mahatir Mohamad.

The silver-haired ruler, who resigned as lord president after a distinguished judicial career, was elected king March 2 by a secret ballot among the sultans of nine of Malaysia's 13 states.

He succeeds Sultan Iskandar Mahmud of Johor, and his installation completes the rotation of the sultans who must elect a ruler among themselves every five years under the constitution enacted after independence from Britain in 1957.

Malaysian kings are not crowned but wear a "tengkolok", a black and gold silk head-dress and an 11-point diamond-studded platinum star.

King Azlan also wore a black tunic embroidered with gold thread and encrusted with medals, and a ceremonial "kris" sword at the waist.

Seated on a gilded yellow throne beside Queen Bainun,

who wore a diamond tiara and a diamond necklace, he kissed and accepted the golden dagger of state from the grand chamberlain and read the royal oath.

The ceremony, steeped in Malay tradition, was watched by cabinet ministers, brother rulers, prince Mohammad Bolkiyah, brother of the sultan of Brunei, and nearly 700 guests.

Sultan Iskandar, the former king, and the sultan of Pahang did not attend and sent representatives to the ceremony, which was televised live and marks the start of three days of celebrations. Monday has been declared a holiday in Kuala Lumpur and Perak.

King Azlan, who was sworn in

April 26, assumes duties as head of the national religion of Islam and commander-in-chief of the army.

In 1983 the monarchy was embroiled in a dispute with Mahatir whose government had tried to limit its powers, but eventually a compromise was reached.

King Azlan met Queen Bainun when he was studying law at Nottingham University in England. They have two sons and three daughters.

He ascends the throne after a distinguished record in public service including being appointed in 1965, at the age of 37, the youngest high court judge in the Commonwealth.

## U.S. still ponders Bloch charges

WASHINGTON (R) — State Department official Felix Bloch still leads a life under surveillance while the U.S. government decides whether to charge him with espionage.

A few bored reporters camp on his doorstep, hoping for news. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) agents still lurk at the curb side.

The limelight may have deserted Bloch, the senior U.S. diplomat at the centre of a long-running spy investigation, but the heat is still on him.

The central questions in his case — perhaps one of the world's oddest espionage inquiries — have not changed in nearly two months since Bloch, 54, achieved celebrity as a man suspected of

spying for the Soviet Union but formally charged with nothing. Will the United States file charges and prosecute? Has it made a terrible mistake in casting suspicion on this 30-year State Department professional? How did the inquiry become so bungled as to stir public gossip before a case was made?

Asked a few days ago how long the Bloch investigation might go on before a decision is made on prosecution, Attorney General Dick Thornburgh replied: "As long as it takes."

The premature disclosure of the investigation may well have inhibited our ability to bring it to a conclusion," Thornburgh said, adding only this ray of hope for Bloch:

"The subject has a right to formal charges being brought or no charges... you don't want to follow someone around for the rest of their life."

In a case of publicity-without-charge unprecedented in U.S. intelligence annals, the Bloch affair blazed to life July 21 when ABC television news reported he was suspected of passing official secrets to Soviet agents and that an inquiry was under way.

The State Department confirmed he was under investigation for suspected "illegal activities" and had been put on leave at full salary — about \$80,000 a year — a month earlier from his job as director of the department's bureau of European and Canadian affairs.

Newspapers and TV newscasts blossomed with sourced reports claiming Bloch was suspected of having become a Soviet spy when he was deputy chief of the U.S. embassy in Vienna from 1983 to 1987. ABC and others alleged Western intelligence had filmed him handing a briefcase to a Soviet agent in Paris last May.

A big contingent of reporters and television crews joined federal agents on perpetual Bloch-watch. They followed him everywhere — film of his bald head bobbing along in a sea of microphones became stock TV footage — and camped outside his beige brick apartment house in a fashionable Washington neighbourhood, setting up lawn chairs and playing cards.

## Daily life in Bogota — traffic jams, soldiers, pickpockets

By Rodolfo A. Windhausen  
The Associated Press

BOGOTA — Drug war or not, life in hectic Bogota goes on as usual... almost.

"People abroad think we're around shooting each other," lamented a salesman at a photo shop.

Most of the violence that has wracked the country has been in Medellin, 240 kilometres northwest of Bogota, where bombs have caused casualties and gunmen have killed anti-drug crusaders.

Despite bold headlines about the latest victims in the government's battle against the powerful drug cartels, life in this bustling South American capital hasn't changed much — except for the caravans of police, government vehicles and security vans that wait through the streets.

At Santander Park, Alvaro dons a red cap, talks incessantly and shines shoes expertly. As always.

"Around here, you have to look ahead, because if you look behind you, it's frightening," he jokes.

His sense of humour,

however, doesn't hide underlying worry.

"Yes, sir, this terrorism stuff is hurting my business," said Alvaro, who is in his early 40s and refused to give his full name. "It's keeping tourists away. But then, even petty thievery is down."

"We're going through a disguised civil war," Alvaro typifies the attitudes, ranging from jokes to grim resignation, of Bogota residents during the current wave of drug-linked violence terrorising the country.

While poorer residents don't seem very concerned, in middle- and upper-class neighbourhoods, parents keep their children home from school and restaurants say business is down by up to 40 per cent. As has been the case for years, many of the rich drive around escorted by bodyguards and have armed guards in front of their houses.

Still, there are no signs of panic or any mass exodus from the country. Entrance is only restricted at government buildings, where soldiers search visitors and packages, apologising for the inconvenience.

"Sir," said one young soldier, "here in Colombia, we all want this to end."

The government recently said, without giving figures, that tourism is "normal" and played up the fact that Club Med is looking at Colombia's Caribbean coast as a possible resort site.

But the few visitors at traditional tourist attractions arrive in charter buses, enter hurriedly and exit just as hurriedly, heading for the safety of the bus.

In the famous gold museum, where a wealth of pre-Colombian artifacts lure thousands of visitors every year, business is down. A ticket seller said tourist traffic has slumped some 30 per cent. Employees from other museums told similar stories.

Monumental traffic jams tie up the city as usual. A pedestrian risks life and limb to cross a busy avenue during rush hour.

"Now, this is hell," one taxi driver said.

The crowded city of six million people is heaven for pickpockets and the ever-present "gamines" — as the street chil-

dren are called — who prey on unsuspecting pedestrians — and, of course, tourists.

In a seedy section of town, prostitutes as young as 12 sell their bodies for as little as \$0.50.

Meanwhile, the good life appears to go on in the northern residential sector, site of yuppies, BMW cars and discos. Many outdoor cafes and restaurants brim with well-dressed young customers.

Santander park is filled with its usual characters: There is the old snake-handler doing tricks with his defanged pet, the "scar man" who rolls on a bed of glass, the native Indians hawking blankets and ponchos.

A fortune teller sitting on a chair brags he can tell the future and starts to spark the interest of onlookers when, suddenly, the circle around him breaks up. He is removed, hands pinned behind his back, to a remote corner of the park, where he's accused of stealing a policeman's wallet.

A few blocks away, in the Plaza Bolivar, elderly people and Indians feed the pigeons.

## India, Sri Lanka sign withdrawal agreement

COLOMBO (AP) — India and Sri Lanka Monday ended a diplomatic deadlock by signing an agreement in which an estimated 42,000 Indian peacekeeping troops will leave this violence-wracked island by the end of the year.

Indian soldiers, stationed in Sri Lanka to enforce a 1987 peace accord, also will also begin observing a unilateral ceasefire in their battle with Tamil rebels, the agreement said.

The agreement ends a three-month diplomatic deadlock that at one point had threatened to escalate into an armed confrontation between the two neighbours.

"India has assured that all effort will be made to complete by Dec. 31, 1989, the withdrawal..." said a communique issued after the signing ceremony.

The agreement said Indian soldiers will suspend "offensive" military operations against the Tamil rebels, beginning at 6 a.m. (0030 GMT) Wednesday. It said Tamil rebels had earlier "expressed a willingness to a cessation of hostilities on a reciprocal basis."

The agreement also said the Sri Lankan army commander and the commanding officer of the Indian troops will monitor possible ceasefire violations and report them to Sri Lankan President Ranasinghe Premadasa.

India deployed an estimated 47,000 peacekeeping troops to Sri Lanka in July 1987 to supervise a

peace accord that offered the Tamil rebels limited autonomy if they would lay down their weapons and end their fight for an independent homeland in the north and east provinces.

But the largest and most militant rebel group, the Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, rejected the accord and turned their guns on Indian soldiers.

The presence of Indian soldiers and the government peace offer to the Tamils also triggered a bloody backlash by Sinhalese militants. They argued Sinhalese-dominated government had offered too many concessions to the minority Tamils and had compromised the nation's sovereignty by inviting Indian soldiers to Sri Lanka soil.

In an effort to curb ethnic violence that has claimed more than 16,000 lives in the past six years, Premadasa demanded that the Indian troops leave the island by July 29, the second anniversary of the signing of the peace accord.

Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi refused, saying a hasty withdrawal could lead to even greater bloodshed.

A military showdown, howev-

er, was averted when India agreed to make a token withdrawal July 29 and limited pull-outs subsequently.

The two countries worked out a timetable for the withdrawal of the remaining 42,000 soldiers earlier this month at the meeting of Non-Aligned Nations in Yugoslavia.

Under Monday's agreement, a peace committee consisting of members of political and ethnic groups in the northeastern province will be formed to settle local administrative issues.

A security coordination group comprising of the Sri Lankan minister of state for defence, the chief minister of the northeastern council, Sri Lankan defence secretary and the general officer commanding of the Indian peacekeeping troops will be set up to ensure law and order in the northeastern province.

The Indian high commission, or embassy, said soldiers have launched a major search-and-destroy operation in the northeast in which 40 Tamil rebels were killed and 28 wounded.

At least five Indian soldiers were killed and 16 wounded in the operation that began last Tuesday, said a statement by the high commission.

It said nine rebel camps, including two major bases in the jungles of Kottukulan village in Trincomalee district, were destroyed.

## Polish Communists open debate on party future

WARSAW (R) — Poland's Communist Party leaders opened a crucial meeting on the party's future Monday amid demands for its dissolution and replacement by a new leftist party.

The meeting of the 230-member Central Committee will lay the groundwork for a party congress later this year or early in 1990 that will formally decide and implement radical changes.

The two-million-strong party has faced an upheaval since the introduction of democratic political reforms in Poland this year and its crushing defeat by Solidarity in party-free parliamentary elections in June.

Officially called the Polish United Workers Party (PUWP), it was formed in 1948 to impose Stalinism on Poland.

The Central Committee will discuss how to turn it into an organisation capable of winning democratic elections.

Party sources said the debate

would centre on conservative proposals for transforming the existing party and on reformist demands for its replacement by a modern leftist party, possibly under the name Polish Socialist Labour Party.

The Central Committee will order a party plebiscite to give the rank-and-file a say in the final decision, the sources said.

Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the party leader, threw open the debate last week by declaring his "sympathy and understanding" for the radical reformers.

He said the party, which ruled Poland for more than 40 years until it relinquished power to a Solidarity-led government this month, had to abandon its old role.

Rakowski called for the formation of "a mighty Polish left-wing party with a radically expanded political base," indicating that the communists hope to assume the leading role in the new Polish

democratic left. Radical reformers say the movement for a new party has swelled rapidly in the ranks since June but does not yet have a majority.

They expect tough discussions with hardliners and conservatives in the Central Committee but hope their ideas can win.

"I think the plenum will end with a political victory for the idea of a new party," a reformist party source said. The Central Committee wants to gauge the opinion of party members in a plebiscite. The resulting changes are expected to take shape at the congress, the most powerful party meeting.

Many Poles still associate the party with martial law, which its leaders imposed from December 1981 to July 1983 to suppress Solidarity, and repressions after Soviet dictator Josef Stalin installed the party in power.



Violence in Colombia continues as government battles drug lords

## Rocket fire hits U.S. embassy in Colombia

BOGOTA (R) — A rocket was fired at the heavily-guarded U.S. embassy in the Colombian capital Bogota Sunday night, the first attack on a U.S. target since the new war on drugs began a month ago with Washington's support.

An embassy spokesman said the rocket, propelled by a home-made launcher, hit a corner of the embassy building in central Bogota at 8.55 p.m. (0155 GMT Monday) but failed to explode, causing only "minimal surface damage."

He said there were no injuries and police were investigating the incident.

There was no immediate claim of responsibility for the rocket attack or six bomb explosions Sunday in Bogota and Cali, but suspicion fell on "the Extraditables," a group named for drug lords whose extradition has been requested by the United States.

The embassy spokesman declined further comment, but a marine guard at the embassy said he believed the rocket had been

fired by attackers riding a motorcycle that sped off after the attack.

One police spokesman said a rocket launcher had been found in a park not far from the embassy. In Washington, a Defence Department spokeswoman said part of the rocket had been recovered.

Washington announced a \$65 million emergency aid package Aug. 25 to help Colombia fight its powerful drug lords and has requested the extradition of 12 drug barons to stand trial in the United States.

Much of the aid, including jet fighters and helicopters, has already arrived in Colombia, but the U.S. government has promised more is in the pipeline.

President Virgilio Barco launched a nationwide crackdown on drug traffickers Aug. 18 following the murders of a prominent presidential candidate, a state police commander and an appeals court judge.

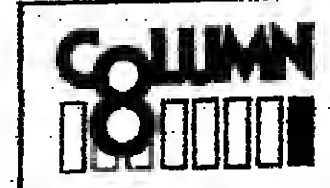
Washington ordered the dependents of U.S. diplomats in Bogota to be evacuated earlier this month, citing a threat to all Americans because of the drug war.

Three bombs exploded in Bogota Sunday causing heavy damage. Two of the blasts in a commercial area damaged about 30 shops and knocked out windows in nearby homes. One person was injured.

Seven bombs have exploded outside banks in Bogota since Friday.

Three bombs exploded on a main avenue in the southwestern city of Cali earlier Sunday, killing a night watchman and causing heavy damage.

Cali is home to a major drug trafficking organisation that rivals Colombia's Medellin-based cocaine cartel. Officials say the two drug rings supply 80 per cent of the cocaine consumed in the United States.



### Stress hurts crocodiles

JOHANNESBURG (R) — Stress caused by noise has killed 92 crocodiles at a South African farm and the owner says 16 others are ill because of nearby road construction. Blasting for a new highway near Tugela in Natal province has upset the reptiles so badly that the farm has had to close, according to owner Peter Watson. His 552 surviving crocodiles have been sent to a wildlife rehabilitation centre in Durban to recover. "I am now out of business. All my crocodiles have been sent away from the blasts," Watson told reporters at the weekend.

### Prostitutes' clients sent to camps

HONG KONG (R) — Anyone caught visiting a prostitute in China, including foreigners, will be sent to a labour camp, a Communist Party official has warned. Li Ruihan, a new member of the Politburo standing committee, said the penalty would also extend to prostitutes' clients from Hong Kong and Macao, the Wen Wei Po newspaper reported Monday. The pro-Peking newspaper published in Hong Kong quoted him as saying foreigners had to obey Chinese laws and there would be no privileges for anyone who insulted women. The newspaper, which reflects Peking's thinking, said Li made the remark at a recent conference in the southern city Canton. China has said prostitution, seen by the Communist Party as a symbol of Western decadence, was eradicated in the years immediately after Mao Tse-tung seized power in 1949. It has started to flourish recently, especially in the more prosperous south, where fashionably dressed women tout for business in hotel lobbies and single male guests receive unexpected calls in the middle of the night offering services.

### Sex-change citizens expunge past

WELLINGTON (R) — New Zealand plans to let people who have changed sex expunge embarrassing details of their past, the government said Monday. Justice Minister Bill Jeffries has prepared legislation allowing people with written proof of sex-change surgery to be given new birth certificates, his spokesman said Monday. "The certificate will show the person's newly-acquired sex as the sex registered at birth and any new names will appear as if they were the names originally registered." The Bill, to be presented to parliament shortly, is designed to prevent embarrassment and distress when people with a new sex show their birth certificates to employers or when applying for passports.

### Licenses taken from hookers' clients

WEST PALM BEACH, Florida (AP) — Police have begun suspending the drivers' licenses of people caught soliciting prostitutes. Police say the license suspension is worse than the standard \$500 fine for the crime, which most offenders pay after pleading guilty rather than risk the public embarrassment of a trial. "The fine isn't bad, but when they risk losing their driver license, it takes on a whole new light," said police Sergeant Robb Robertson. Police arrested 23 men for soliciting prostitutes last week and issued the license revocation charge. "They were not happy," Lieutenant David Hughes said. "I think it will have a good deterrent effect."

### Global weather (major world cities)

	IND.	MAX.	MIN.	WIND
AMSTERDAM	13	15	17	63 Clear
ATHENS	18	24	30	86 Clear
BAHRAIN	29	34	37	99 Clear
BANGKOK	27	31	28	81 Clear
Buenos Aires	09	16	21	59 Clear
Cairo	21	30	32	90 Clear
CHICAGO	11	22	25	77 Clear
COPENHAGEN	13	15	22	72 Cloudy
FRANKFURT	12	14	23	73 Cloudy
GENEVA	12	14	23	77 Cloudy
HONG KONG	25	31	31	89 Clear
ISTANBUL	13	22	27	77 Clear
LONDON	16	21	22	72 Cloudy
LOS ANGELES	12	25	27	77 Clear
MADRID	16	21	30	85 Cloudy
MEXICO	28	32	45	113 Clear
MONTREAL	12	14	15	59 Clear
MOSCOW	09	18	18	64 Clear
NEW DELHI	24	34	34	93 Clear
NEW YORK	17	23	24	75 Cloudy
PARIS	15	20	27	80 Cloudy
ROME	14	27	28	82 Clear
SYDNEY	X	X	X	X
TOKYO	24	25	32	90 Clear
VIENNA	14	25	27	77 Cloudy

X - Indicates missing information.